The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1890.

The Week.

THE present Silver Law, coupled with a possible excess of Treasury disbursements over receipts in the coming fiscal year, threatens to upset the gold standard without any free-coinage attachment at all. The Secretary of the Treasury shows an apparent surplus of fifteen millions on the 1st of July, 1892, after eating all the cake left over for him by his predecessor in office. In order to figure out this surplus, he reckons on 373 millions of revenue after deducting the sugar duties that have been repealed. But experience has shown that every period of commercial disorder is followed by a heavy shrinkage of the revenue. Thus, the total revenue of 1872 was 374 millions. In the following year it fell to 333 millions, and it continued to shrink until 1878, when it was as low as 257 millions. Again, after the disturbances of 1883-'4 it sank from 398 millions to 323 millions. It was in consequence of this shrinkage that Secretary McCulloch was under the necessity of conferring with the banks respecting silver payments. And it was owing to that conference that some gold was hoarded and some sent abroad at that time. Fortunately there is a surplus in the Treasury now, but *it is a surplus that can be used only once.* Whenever, from any cause, the surplus and the current receipts are overtaken by current disbursements, the silver standard will be upon us, whether we have free coinage or not. Therefore it is not sufficient to pat the silver-men on the head and coax them not to do anything worse than they have already done. Confidence will not be restored by any such means.

It is impossible to suppose that Secretary Windom really believes that the buying up of all the silver bullion in sight by the Government and issuing Treasury notes on it will relieve the monetary stringency. The only stringency that would be relieved by such a measure would be that of the present owners of the bullion. They would "come out ahead," no doubt. Everybody else would be left in the rear. What the community needs and is suffering for is not more bits of paper, but more confidence in the goodness of what we now have. Restore this confidence, and we shall not want more silver, or more gold, or more paper. The Government has been "holding silver up by the tail" ever since 1878. The more it buys, the heavier the load becomes. If it now buys $13,000,000 worth in addition to the regular monthly purchase, it will have to drop the load so much the sooner. Probably the Secretary is trying to head off the free-coinage men by offering them a new compromise. But every such compromise convinces them that they have been right all the time. They will take what is offered them now as an instalment, and call for the remainder the next day. If Mr. Windom would leave a reputation behind him worth having, let him set his face sternly against every silver proposition, great or small.

The Republican Senate caucus on Monday evening did not reach any definite conclusion respecting the financial measure to be adopted, but did nevertheless indicate the drift of sentiment in the party. Free coinage of silver was voted down by 30 to 13. This is not absolutely conclusive of the action of the Senate, but it probably settles that question for the present Congress. The project for buying all the silver in the market and issuing legal-tender notes on the basis of the purchase was considered, but not adopted. According to the reports in the newspapers, the consideration of this branch of the subject was postponed. On the other hand, the coinage into standard dollars of the surplus silver now in the Treasury (the trade dollars and the subsidiary coins) was apparently agreed to. This feature of the bill is nugatory, since it adds nothing to the disbursements of the Government. It makes available a dead capital of about twenty-five millions. This sum can be paid out in the form of certificates, but since the whole financial question hinges on gold payments at the Treasury, the promised relief is more apparent than real. The Secretary can take his idle silver and issue legal-tender notes against it on condition of redeeming the notes in gold; but Congress could authorize him to issue the notes on the same conditions without any silver at all. It appears that Mr. Windom's interconvertible-bond scheme did not meet with favor, and that Mr. Sherman's new Legal-Tender Bill was not agreed to in the shape in which he presented it, but it may come up again.

The Cleveland *Leader* is very much cast down because Special Treasury-Agent Tingle has furnished so much ammunition to Sir Julian Pauncefote in his Bering Sea correspondence with "the greatest statesman of the age"—*i. e.*, James G. Blaine. The greatest statesman had insisted that the fur seal was rapidly approaching extermination in consequence of poaching and marauding—two phrases which have been frequently used lately in place of fishing and sealing. Sir Julian, on the other hand, favored Mr. Blaine with copies of two official reports from the special agent of our Treasury, Mr. George R. Tingle, one of these reports being as late as last year, affirming that in spite of poaching and marauding and regular killing on the islands, the number of seals has doubled in sixteen years, and is now larger than it has ever been since we acquired Alaska. This is certainly very embarrassing. It illustrates once more the need, even for the greatest statesman of the age, that he should not leave his correspondents in doubt as to the facts—as he left Senator Frye, last year, on the subject of reciprocity. But after all, this is only a side issue in the Bering Sea correspondence. If there were only one pair of seals left in Bering Sea, the right of any British, or Russian, or German, or Japanese sailor to capture them, outside the three-mile limit, could not be gainsaid under international law.

The official canvass of the Iowa vote, which has just been completed, brings out very clearly what is really the most striking feature of all the recent elections. This is the fact that the political revolution which gave the Democrats six, instead of one, of the eleven Congressmen, was the result of a remarkably full vote. Ordinarily, the election for Congressmen two years after a President was chosen shows a heavy falling off in the poll, but this year the total vote for Congressmen, 389,167, fell only about 13,000 short of the unprecedented total of 402,526 in 1888. There was only one district, the Eleventh, in which the Farmers' Alliance ran a candidate, and the 4,658 votes which he received were obviously drawn chiefly from the Republican side. Excluding these from consideration, the totals of the two parties in 1888 and 1890 stand:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1888	212,084	184,378
1890	185,781	194,862

In other words, almost as many men having gone to the polls in 1890 as in 1888, the Democrats poll above 10,000 votes more now than then. Still further, there were two districts in which the vote for Congressmen this year was actually larger than two years ago, and two others in which it was but a trifle short, and in these districts the Republican loss was most pronounced, as the following figures show:

	1888.		1890.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Third	21,457	16,872	19,689	19,491
Fifth	19,447	16,937	17,860	18,153

Republican editors who have been claiming that their party's defeat was due to a light vote, and that McKinleyism would have won if people had gone to the polls as in a Presidential year, will find food for reflection in these Iowa figures.

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) pointed out sharply a few days ago the effect at the last election on the "smokers' vote" of the increased McKinley duty on tobacco wrappers for cigars. The *Tribune* stated truly that the new and vexatious tax was intended chiefly to catch the votes of Democratic tobacco-growers in Connecticut, and it might have added that the foremost promoters in Congress of the higher tax were Senators Platt and Hawley and Represenative Simonds, whose district includes Hartford County, in which is the most prolific tobacco-raising region in the State. Mr. Simonds took the stump on this tobacco "issue" in his district, and both he and the Hartford *Courant*, partly owned by Senator Hawley, loudly trumpeted the alleged benefits of the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tax for the tobacco farmers. For the response to their exertions, let us take the official Congressional pluralities at the last two elections in thirteen towns of Hartford County, which a voluminous history of that county, printed four years ago, mentions as tobacco towns. These towns in 1888 gave a net Republican plurality of 594 votes, and at the last election a net plurality for the same party of 538 votes, showing a Democratic gain of 56. Included in the list is the town of Suffield, which some years ago is stated to have contained 316 farms, on all but 24 of which tobacco was raised. This town gave at the last election a gain of only 4 Republican votes, and, on the vote for Governor, it polled a Democratic gain of 7 votes in a total vote cast last month by both parties of 638. The Congressional district contains other tobacco-towns besides the above, yet it changed a plurality for Mr. Simonds of 813 in 1888 into a plurality of 692 for his Democratic opponent, plunging the *Courant* into the lowest depths of pathos, and prompting it, a day or two after election, to upbraid the tobacco-farmers as ungrateful. The figures show strikingly the vigor of the revolt against the McKinleyites in a tobacco district which they had chosen for special favor, yet in which their candidate for Congress was smoked out.

Mr. Clarkson's paper, the *Iowa State Register*, being in trouble about the advance in the price of carpets, tells its readers that it cannot be due to an advance in the price of wool, because wool has not advanced since the McKinley Bill went into effect. This is what Congressman Dingley said to Editor Dingley a short time ago, deceiving the latter and causing him to make a mistake in his newspaper, the Lewiston *Journal*. We have been at pains to inquire the prices of *carpet wool* before and since the McKinley Bill went into operation, and we find them to be as follows:

	May, 1890.	Nov., 1890.
Combing Donskoi	23	26
East India, Kandahar	24	27
Cordova	15¼	16¼
Syrian, unwashed	12½	14
Camel's hair	10	15

The advance in the prices of carpet wool would have been greater but for the extreme stringency in the money market. The exceptional advance in camel's hair is due to the fact that it was formerly on the free list but is now taxed 32 per cent. ad valorem —for what reason, only heaven and McKinley know, seeing that we have no home camels to protect. But neither have we any home Donskoi sheep to protect. Probably Clarkson and Dingley thought that carpets were made of XX Ohio fleece, the price of which has not advanced, but on the contrary has declined a trifle since the McKinley Bill went into operation, as the astute organ of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia predicted that it would. It may be that the price of XX Ohio fleece will decline so much that the carpet-manufacturers can afford to use it instead of Donskoi, East Indian, Cordova, etc.; but it has not reached that point yet.

An embryo political economist has been "trying his hand" on the Canadian turkey aspect of the McKinley tariff problem through the medium of a Boston despatch to the *Tribune*. His text was a telegram from Ottawa saying that seventeen car-loads of turkeys were on their way to Boston from the former city, and that their total duties, at the McKinley rate of five cents a pound, would amount to $15,000. A Boston newspaper, presumably in the pay of the Cobden Club, had put a "big headline" over the telegram, declaring that the "new tariff added $15,000 to the cost of Boston turkeys." The *Tribune's* correspondent cites the opinions of a thoughtful poultry-dealer to show the "absurdity" of this headline. The dealer's first position is that "turkeys will not be a cent higher because of the duty on Canadian poultry," for the reason that the "$15,000 of duties will not be paid by the consumer. The birds will come upon the street at the usual price, but the Canadian farmers lose five cents per pound upon their birds. The $15,000 of duties comes out of them." Without pausing to explain how it "comes out of them," the dealer goes on to say:

> "The duty of five cents per pound on Canadian poultry is one of the best things that ever happened to New England. The Canadians will send no more poultry here, and there is nothing to prevent our farmers raising poultry at a profit again in New England. The whole thing is as simple as can be. Instead of the Canadians making us pay $15,000 more for their poultry, as is falsely asserted, they are, in fact, paying our Government $15,000 for the privilege of selling poultry here. That, however, is not profitable for them, and they had not intended to send poultry here this year, nor will they again."

The whole thing is, indeed, "as simple as can be," and the dealer makes all further elucidation of the problem unnecessary when he says that the stopping of the importation of Canadian poultry will enable New England farmers to raise "poultry at a profit *again*." That means that they will get a higher price for it, does it not? It means, also, that the consumer, and not the Canadian farmers, will pay the five cents per pound duty in the end, does it not? Else of what use is the duty?

Senator Quay has gone to Pennsylvania to assist his late candidate, Delamater, in settling his financial embarrassments. It should be a cause for great rejoicing among the Republicans of the State that this settlement will be made openly with Mr. Delamater as a private citizen rather than secretly with him as the Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Delamater has among his liabilities as a banker $100,000 of State funds and about $50,000 as county funds. If he had been elected Governor, and Quay had been his adviser about the proper way to "tide over" such troubles as that, we have undisputed precedent for the method which Quay would favor. He would say: "Take it, and whatever else you may need to make you easy, from the State Treasury, and trust to getting the money back there again in some way or other." This, of course, cannot be done now, as Mr. Delamater is not at the head of the State Government.

Nothing shows more clearly the remarkable wisdom which governed Mr. Fayerweather's munificent gifts to the cause of education than his bequest of $100,000 to the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, for it is safe to say that there is no place in the country where $100,000 can be used to better advantage. The report of the Institute for the school year ending last June has just been published, and shows that the work of education in which it is engaged was never in a more hopeful condition—as also never more in need of liberal endowment, by reason of its steadily widening opportunities for usefulness. The number of negro pupils now exceeds 500, besides whom there are about 130 youths from the Indian country; and the great majority of the graduates become at once teachers in the colored schools, where trained teachers are so much needed. The Institute long since passed beyond that experimental stage in which it might have been thought dependent upon the remarkable personality of its founder and present principal, Gen. Armstrong, and its permanent success is now assured with such an endowment fund as it should have. This fund amounted to about $200,000 last June, and should be at least a million. It is to be hoped that other wealthy men contemplating educational bequests will show as wise discrimination in selecting the objects of their beneficence as the late Mr. Fayerweather.

It has been very difficult to get at, through the despatches, the exact state of affairs in Ireland. The Conservative press in England and Ireland, and the news agencies which serve it, are naturally interested in making Parnell's success with the voters appear as complete as possible. Every Tory and anti-Gladstonian is filled with delight by Parnell's course, and "always knew" the Irish trouble would end in this way—that is, that Parnell would be taken in adultery and refuse to resign his leadership. To make the prognostication complete and effective, however, the Irish have now to be made to stand by him to a man and throw his opponents overboard. It is impossible to tell as yet how much support he is receiving. His opponents have been naturally reluctant to speak out as long as accommodation seemed possible, so that the more ignorant and noisy have had things their own way. But there is even in Ireland sober second thought, and the influence of the Catholic clergy is a tremendous force in Irish politics, although it works silently. The reluctance of Irishmen to repudiate Parnell is natural and by no means wholly discreditable. In claims on Irish gratitude he has had only two equals—Grattan and O'Connell. On the gratitude of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Catholic population his claims are far higher than those of Grattan. He has wrung from both English parties within the last ten years legislation which one year before his appearance seemed absolutely hopeless. He is, too, the most accomplished parliamentarian in the House of Commons, not excepting Gladstone. No people worthy of any able man's service gets rid of such a leader in the twinkling of an eye. The English would not, nor would Americans: witness the nomination of Mr. Blaine, after the most thorough exposure of character any public man had ever received, and the support Quay has received in Pennsylvania simply for achieving success. It is the height of folly, under all the circumstances, to try to save Parnell, but it is folly which has some traces of wisdom in it. The baseness and meanness in the whole business are to be found in Parnell himself.

Trenchant criticism of one aspect of Gen. Booth's great scheme for redeeming "darkest England" has been uttered by Prof. Huxley. The same number of the London *Times* which contained it contained also a very destructive letter from Mr. Loch, the Secretary of the London Charity Organization Society, the counterpart of the society we have in New York. Mr. Loch first attacks the General's statistics regarding the numbers of the helpless poor in England, showing that he has taken the figures from his authority, Mr. Charles Booth's 'Labor and Life of the People,' with at least great carelessness. He includes in the mass he is to take care of in his colonies 124,000 "casual laborers," such as the dock companies employ, and yet he wants $5,000,000 "earnest money" to begin his experiment with. The experience of the East and West India Dock Companies in dealing with only a small number of these same "casuals," as stated in their last annual report, is that their expenditures were increased by $350,000 last year "in consequence of the increase of wages and decrease in the efficiency of their laborers." If $350,000 go in this way in a single year, dealing with one small fraction of Gen. Booth's paupers in an established industry, how far would $5,000,000 go in dealing with the whole mass in concerns in which there was no attempt to make ends meet? The most forcible part of the letter is, however, that in which Mr. Loch points out the immense amount of talent, energy, and humanity in connection with churches and with charitable associations now devoted to the relief of the London poor—a hundred-fold greater than Gen. Booth could command, and doing the work with an attention to individual and local peculiarities which it would be impossible for him or his workers to undertake. What is most needed in dealing with city pauperism and vice in our day in England and America, is, as Mr. Loch says, a concentration of effort on the part of the churches and leaders of charities in a common, "systematic, and unflinching attack on courts and alleys, usually well known in a district, which harbor groups of degraded men and women."

Belgium, Italy, and Spain and Austria and England still retain a property qualification for the exercise of the Parliamentary franchise. It is small in all of them, but larger in Belgium than in any other, and excludes a larger proportion of the male population. This has long been one of the grievances of the Belgian workingmen, who of late years have been the most turbulent in Europe, and the most reckless in striking. The Chamber of Deputies has now at last consented to take into consideration the propriety of modifying or repealing the forty-seventh article of the Constitution, which confines the election of representatives to voters paying fifty francs annually in taxes. Last year this gave the franchise to only one in thirteen of the adult male population. The abolition of this qualification has formed part of the programme of the advanced Radicals almost ever since the monarchy was founded and the Constitution adopted, sixty years ago; but it has been steadily and successfully resisted both by Conservatives and Liberals, owing to the dread of the Clericals on the one hand and of the Socialists on the other. In the country districts the influence of the clergy on the working class is very great, while the cities and the mining districts swarm with Communists and Anarchists. In that interval both France and Germany have gone over to universal suffrage, but the Belgians have remained firm, in spite of great discontent and numerous disorders. The bulk of the Chamber seems to be at last convinced that universal suffrage is the best sort of safety-valve, and that anyhow it is the fate of all modern nations, which it is useless to try to resist. When the Conservatives gave in to railways and public schools, the day was lost for the old order. So the Chamber has unanimously voted the consideration of a change, but the two-thirds vote would be necessary to decide what the change should be, if any.

One of the most interesting signs of the times in France is the gradual adhesion of the Church to the Republicans. There have been indications for some time back that the higher clergy were disposed to come over, but none of them had publicly given up the monarchy as a lost cause until Cardinal Lavigerie led the way a few weeks ago. The collapse of Boulangism, and the exposure of the Royalist alliance with it, coming close on the triumph of the Republic at the election, has undoubtedly precipitated the surrender of the Church, for such we may consider it. Cardinal Lavigerie's position has received the public adhesion of the Bishop of Annecy in an interesting letter, in which he discusses with great clearness, though in brief terms, the condition and prospects of the monarchical idea in French politics, in answer to the question, Is monarchy still possible in France? "It is possible," he says, "if the monarchical spirit still exists in France." But what is the "monarchical spirit"? It is the feeling that there ought to be in the country a sovereignty, and that this sovereignty belongs to one family, as a house might belong to it, and that the conditions of the sovereignty and of its transmission are exactly the same as those of private property. This monarchical spirit once existed in France, and had a strength such, perhaps, as it has never had in any other European country. Does it exist in France now? By no means; there is not a trace of it left. In its absence is it possible to restore monarchy? If a king were again set up in France, how long could he be kept on the throne? What would be the use of a king whose tenure of office was precarious, seeing that the chief political value of a monarchy lies in its permanence? Finally, if monarchy be not possible in France, what is the use of discussing its merits as a form of government? These questions of the Bishop are all posers. To ask them is to answer them. But he does not conclude by offering the alliance of the Church to the Republicans now in power. He declares himself a Republican, but says that religious men must try for a better sort of official Republicans than those who now rule France.

A good deal of a flurry has been caused in Spanish politics in connection with the enrolment of voters under the new law extending the suffrage. A central commission had the work in charge in general, while provincial committees had the immediate oversight of the labor of making up the lists in their respective localities. The Central Commission was made up of representatives of all parties—even Ruiz Zorrilla being invited home from his exile in Paris to take part in its deliberations—and it contained rather more Liberals than Conservatives. In the course of business, it became necessary to set aside certain actions of the Provincial Committee of Coruña, on the ground of illegality, and it fell to the lot of the Conservative Minister, Señor Silvela, to communicate to the latter the decision of the Commission. He did so in terms which were regarded as highly offensive by his colleagues in that body, since he told the Coruña committee that they could do as they pleased about obeying the mandate sent them from Madrid. The Liberals and Republicans jumped at the chance to make a point against their opponents, Sagasta hurrying back from his stumping tour in Catalonia to bring in some resolutions hotly denouncing the disrespect shown the Central Commission, and calling the attention of the Cortes to the way the Conservatives were disregarding the authority expressly conferred upon it by law. It was even proposed, at one time, to demand of the Queen Regent a decree calling together the Cortes to pass upon the matter, but this was dropped as impracticable. One serious result of the agitation has been the decision of Cánovas and Silvela to have nothing more to do with the Commission, on the ground that they have been insulted by it. This will make almost impossible a non-partisan execution of the new suffrage law.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE MONEY QUESTION.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON has drawn attention, in two timely articles in *Bradstreet's*, to the difference between what is called the circulating medium and the circulation. The circulating medium is money, *i. e.*, gold and silver coin, greenbacks, national-bank notes, gold and silver certificates, and Treasury notes. The circulation includes all these and a great deal more. It embraces checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and bank clearings. These last-mentioned instruments carry on the wholesale trade of the country. In the cities, where the wholesale trade is chiefly done, they are vastly in excess of the circulating medium. Some fresh information on this subject has been supplied by the Comptroller of the Currency in his recent annual report. Following the example of his predecessor, Mr. Knox, he called for statements from all the national banks of their handlings of all kinds of money and of other circulation, *i. e.*, checks, drafts, etc., on the 1st day of July and on the 17th day of September, 1890. The results of the "turnover" of these two days are as follows:

	July 1.		September 17.	
	Money. Per cent.	Other circul'n. Per cent.	Money. Per cent.	Other circul'n, Per cent.
New York city	3.96	96.04	4.36	95.64
Other reserve cities.....	6.32	93.68	7.73	92.27
All other banks	15.91	84.09	17.09	82.91
United States..	7.50	92.50	8.96	91.04

These tables deal with bank deposits. They show what the banks took in on the particular days and held in their vaults, subject to the checks of the depositors, and forming, with their own capital, the basis of their loans and discounts.

The law requires that the banks shall keep 25 per cent. of their deposits in the form of "lawful money." Technically this phrase includes only coin and greenbacks, but since any bank can get gold coin for any kind of money it may have on hand, the distinction is not important. We see that, so far as the banks are concerned, there may always be (and there generally is) four dollars of *circulation* to every dollar of *circulating medium*.

But this is not all. The *circulation* is more active than the *circulating medium*. It transacts more business, dollar for dollar. The New York banks meet every working day and swap checks to the average amount of one hundred and forty million dollars. In the month of November the swappings amounted to more than three thousand million dollars, while those of all the clearing-houses in the nation in the same month amounted to upwards of five thousand millions. The whole amount of circulating medium in the country was a little less than fifteen hundred millions. That the circulation is more efficient than the circulating medium is shown by the fact that checks, drafts, etc., are always on the move, while money in one's pocket, or in his old stocking, or his safe, may remain there for weeks, or months, or even years.

Enough has been said to show that the circulating medium is an inconsiderable part of the instruments of exchange in this country, and hence that when people clamor for more silver or more greenbacks, they have very little conception of what is needed to "relieve the money market." And here we remark that of all the subjects ever brought to the decision of town-meetings, those of currency and finance are least suited to that mode of solution. In all other civilized countries such subjects are left to the decision of the trained intellects. Men who, by the process of natural selection, have come to the front as experts and economists, are everywhere, except in the United States, intrusted with the exclusive management of the public finances. We could easily pick out a dozen such men, now or lately in public life, who would be perfectly competent to manage the job, provided they could carry out their plans without danger of losing their places. Senators Sherman and Allison, Secretary Windom, and ex-Secretaries Fairchild and McCulloch, Comptroller Lacey and ex-Comptrollers Knox and Trenholm (not to mention men of equal or greater eminence as thinkers and publicists who have not yet held office) would be quite as fit to lay out and execute a plan of finance, safe, durable, and beneficent, as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Goschen, or M. Léon Say, provided that they were not obliged to wrestle with a mass of turbulent and pretentious ignorance at home. The town-meeting management of the national finances is the chief danger of the country, and we are all suffering from it severely to-day.

For example, only four months ago there was a general pæan of rejoicing over the passage of the new Silver Bill, which, according to a popular conception, echoed by several backboneless statesmen who knew better, was to make money plenty and relieve a stringency which did not then exist. The bill had hardly got in operation when a real stringency came on, which has been hardening ever since, and is now more severe and widespread than any that the country has experienced since the panic of 1873. We took occasion to point out when this bill was passed that it could not possibly make money more plentiful, but must have rather the reverse effect, since it would abstract from our foreign exchanges —*i. e.*, our exportable surplus—thirty million dollars' worth of property per year, and because also no man could get one of the new silver dollars without paying 100 cents gold value for it. By paying 100 cents gold value he could, and can to-day, get a gold dollar.

But another effect has been produced which we did not look for so soon. The Silver Bill has weakened confidence in our standard of value both at home and abroad. That it has led to the hoarding of gold is evident from the following official figures:

	July, 1890.	Dec., 1890.
Net gold in U. S. Treasury	$184,092,000	$165,560,000
Specie in New York banks.	80,367,000	67,838,000
	$264,459,000	$233,398,000
Decrease in visible supply of gold.....		$31,061,000

It is certain that if the holders of capital here and in Europe were of the opinion that ere long their money would be subject to a shrinkage of 25 per cent., or 10 per cent., or any per cent., they would withdraw it from the dangerous neighborhood as fast as possible. *Free coinage of silver means the demonetization of gold.* It will not be accomplished in this country without the most tremendous financial crash that the world has ever seen. Before a free-coinage bill could get into operation there would be poured back upon us from Europe hundreds of millions of securities to be sold for what they would bring. Although we might buy these securities for less than their value, it would be at the expense of breaking the "debtor class" utterly, of plunging into bankruptcy hundreds and thousands of otherwise solvent men and industries, and throwing out of employment temporarily millions of workingmen and women. We have seen what ravages can be committed upon us by the selling of American securities by European capitalists to fortify themselves against an Argentine crisis. That is but a zephyr in comparison with the cyclone that will strike our industrial fabric whenever the world of finance shall become convinced that we mean to lower our standard of value.

And let it be observed that it is not Europe alone that is going to take the alarm and snatch its money out of danger. Our own capitalists will be even more alert, because they will be better informed. They will know how to save their 25 per cent. just as well as Englishmen, or Germans, or Dutchmen, and will be just as ready to do so. Safe deposits were hired to hoard gold in during the early months of 1885, when it was feared that the Treasury would be forced by a shortage of revenue to "pay out silver." Sterling exchange was bought at that time for no other purpose than to transfer gold to London. That danger was slight, and it soon passed away. But let it come again, and the instinct of self-preservation will come with it. The Treasury will be gutted of its gold in a trice, and the circulating medium will be depleted not merely of all the gold now in it, but of all the fiduciary circulation that rests upon it. Eventually there will be a rebuilding—slow and rickety—on the silver basis, but it will be over the ruins of whatever exists now. Most people who owe anything will have been wiped out, and those who owe nothing will be richer than before, because they will have been the only ones able to buy property at the slaughter. As a political issue, we would rather be responsible for ten McKinley bills than for one free-coinage-of-silver bill after the people had once had a taste of it.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S PLAN.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S bill "to prevent contraction of the currency and for other purposes" has one feature distinguishing it from all other plans that have been brought forward at Washington, in that it does not call for any more silver. Instead of this, it provides for more greenbacks. Apparently the additional greenbacks are intended to take the place of the national-bank notes to be hereafter retired, but they

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will perform a more important office. There is no provision in the bill prescribing any particular disposition to be made of the new greenbacks. Therefore they may be used for current expenses of the Government, and of course would be so used in case of a shortage of revenue. The bill says that they shall be issued and reissued. The only way to issue a note is to pay it out for something. The Secretary is not inhibited from paying out the new notes for bonds, but he is not restricted to that employment. Under the conditions of specie redemption, the point which we are considering is not very important, but it is worth noting that the bill, if it should pass, would put a new resource into the Secretary's hands, and that, if he should avail himself of it, it would be tantamount to borrowing money to pay current expenses. It would also be obtaining money by forced loan in time of peace, and without paying interest for it—a method of raising the wind that would have been popular a few years ago, and would perhaps be so now if it had not been superseded by a new species of folly.

The new folly is the silver craze. Both have their origin in the Legal-Tender Act of 1862. That ill-starred and slovenly measure first put the notion in people's heads that the Government could make money. Up to that time the opinion had been held universally that the office and function of government with respect to money was limited to a certification of the purity and weight of the metal contained in it. Bank notes were looked upon as promises to pay money—sometimes good and sometimes bad promises, but never as the money itself. These correct ideas were upset by the Legal-Tender Act in the minds of uninstructed people, and it came to be understood by such persons that anything which the Government should choose to call money would be money. This misconception was helped on and confirmed by successive decisions of the Supreme Court, the last one affirming the power of Congress to issue legal-tender notes at any time, and in any amount, at its sole discretion, whether the notes were redeemable or not. Mr. H. C. Adams has shown very clearly that the cost of the war to the taxpayers was increased 800 millions more than was necessary by the Legal-Tender Act. It would have been fortunate for the country if the mischief had ended there. But the false notions that it bred were even more deleterious, nor have we seen the end of them yet.

Senator Sherman is not the victim of any delusions on the subject of legal tender, but his bill will make fresh victims whether it passes or not, because he will be quoted as an authority in support of the idea that the Government can make money. If the Government can make money, why should any of us work for a living? Why should we have national banks? Aye, there's the rub! The war against the banks had its origin in the Legal-Tender Act. That crusade is supported and carried on to-day by the wrong notion that the Government can make money. If the Government can do that, people ask, why should we have banks to do the same thing? This is a specious question. The conclusion is only too plausible that the banks are usurping a governmental function, whereas the Government is really usurping a bank function, to the injury of itself and of the banks and of the whole community. It is for the interest of every man, woman, and child in the United States that the national-banking system, note issue and all, should be preserved, extended, and fortified, and so it would be but for the bad education that the Legal-Tender Act has diffused throughout the land.

Another section of Mr. Sherman's bill provides for the issue of one hundred millions of 2 per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, of the denomination of $50, or some multiple thereof, the proceeds to be used for the redemption or purchase of any bonds now outstanding. About sixty millions of 4½ per cents, which fall due next September, were outstanding on the 1st of the present month. Some have been bought since. Probably Mr. Sherman has in contemplation the payment of these maturing bonds without trenching on the existing surplus or the current receipts of the Treasury. If this is the design, the making of the new bonds of a denomination low enough to attract savings depositors is a good idea. It is not at all unlikely that $100,000,000 could be secured in that way at 2 per cent. interest. But why $100,000,000 should be asked for when less than $60,000,000 of the old bonds are to be redeemed is not apparent. None of this money could, by the terms of the bill, be applied to the payment of current expenses. Although we must pronounce Mr. Sherman's plan of issuing more greenbacks mischievous, we consider it better than any silver bill whatsoever, since it keeps the standard of value unchanged. Even if it should lead to a temporary suspension of specie payments—and this would not happen if the limitations of the bill are preserved—the gold standard would be returned to after a little, and would be easily regained by a country as rich as ours. Nor would a temporary suspension produce so great confusion and disaster as a change to the silver standard. It will be objected to Mr. Sherman's bill that it does not deal with the present stringency at all. The issue of new greenbacks cannot exceed three millions per month under existing laws and will probably be less. But, if it does not promise any relief, it does not threaten to make matters worse than they are now, as every silver bill does.

A NEW MUNICIPAL SOCIETY WANTED.

WHAT this city stands in great need of is a Society for the Systematic and Continuous Prodding of Delinquent Officials. It should be the purpose of such a society to follow up Tammany officials, like Mr. Beattie for example, with specific complaints of his daily neglect of duty, and to follow up his replies to these complaints with specific demonstrations of their evasive and unsatisfactory character. All this prodding work should be done with the largest amount of publicity possible. We think that the People's Municipal League could not perform a more valuable public service than to establish a society of this kind as a department of its own work. The women of the city, who are eager to contribute their time and energy to the cause of municipal reform, would be invaluable aids in such a department.

There is nothing which officials of the Beattie type have more reason to fear than persistent publicity of their shortcomings. They do not mind occasional attacks in the newspapers, no matter how specific these may be, for they are confident that these will not continue long, and that the popular dissatisfaction which they may arouse will soon blow over. Then, too, the curious composition of the journalistic nature renders it almost certain that the more specific and damaging the attack which one newspaper may make upon an official is, the less will be the likelihood of any other city newspaper joining in the exposure and helping to bring the delinquent to justice, or secure his removal or a reform in his methods. The likelihood is far greater, in fact, that a damaging exposure will bring rival newspapers to his defence. The usual result is a division of public sentiment, a general conclusion that the attack was more or less inspired by political motives, that after all there is something to be said on both sides, and that the attacked official was not so black as he was painted. If we had a non-partisan society, composed of ladies and gentlemen who were known to have no other object than the welfare of the city at heart, which should make these attacks, and which should sustain them with evidence of its own collecting, a far more serious impression might be produced. In the first place, all the newspapers would be, from the necessity of the case, forced to publish the evidence simultaneously. No element of journalistic rivalry could enter into the publication unless the Society's managers should be so preposterously indiscreet as to give one newspaper the benefit of a "beat." If there were any rivalry, the chances are very much in favor of the supposition that it would be in the direction of zeal in support of the Society's work.

The advantages of such systematic following up of an official like Mr. Beattie are so obvious that it is scarcely necessary to point them out. He contents himself, whenever he is attacked, with general excuses of inadequate funds and with general denials of specific instances of neglect of duty. The only way by which the evasive nature of his defence can be exposed is by specific evidence of its untruthfulness. A good illustration of the effectiveness of the specific method was furnished on Thursday when a reporter submitted to the President of the Health Board Mr. Beattie's assertion, taken down a few moments before, that the "streets were never in a fairer condition than they are now." The President, who had just received the report of a specific inquiry instituted by himself, at once responded with a list of ten streets on the east side whose condition convicted Mr. Beattie of either ignorance or falsehood.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

If something like this could be done every day in all the newspapers of the city; if Mr. Beattie could be forced to make answers daily upon a formal collection of complaints, and the complaints and answers, with subsequent exposures of the truth or falsehood of the answers, were all to be published in the newspapers, we venture to say that there would be an improvement in the condition of our streets within a very short period, or Mr. Beattie would have a successor.

What a Prodding Society could do with Mr. Beattie it could do with all other officials of his kind. It could follow up the Commissioner of Public Works and see how he was executing his paving and other contracts, calling him to account for suspected delinquencies and publishing the documentary evidence on both sides. If eternal vigilance be the price of liberty, it is certainly also the price of decent government in this city. The work which we suggest would require thorough organization, intelligence of high order, indomitable perseverance, and funds, but we believe that all these would be forthcoming if the work were to be undertaken by the League's managers. That excellent organization the City Reform Club has pointed the way, and has demonstrated conclusively that success is not unattainable. Its persistent efforts to have members of the Tammany Excise Board compelled by the courts to perform their simple sworn duty, furnish a model upon which to found the Society of Prodders which we suggest.

None of our city officials is more in need of frequent and sharp prodding than the Mayor himself. He demanded Mr. Coleman's removal from the Street-Cleaning Department because he said in the Mayor's presence that the streets were clean. The Mayor refused to "discredit the evidence of his own senses" that they were not clean. He declared in his annual message at that time that it was the "firm purpose of the municipal government to secure clean streets," that "no excuse would be accepted for dirty thoroughfares," and that "to plead the existence of difficulties is a confession of inefficiency." This was on January 6, 1890. Since that time the condition of our streets has been growing steadily worse, chiefly because of the Mayor's conduct in putting such men as "Eddie" Hagan and Hans Beattie in charge of the Street-Cleaning Bureau. The Mayor has modified his views of the work to meet partially, but not wholly, the manner in which his appointees have performed it, for he said in his last annual message that "no effective system of street cleaning was possible" with the old method of pavements, but that "when the new pavements shall have been completed it is perfectly safe to assert that, while the cost of this branch of the public service will be largely decreased, its efficiency will be more than doubled." He must modify this view to meet Mr. Beattie's utter failure to clean the "new pavement" as well as the old, and his demand for increased rather than decreased expenditures. Public daily prodding would be a valuable aid to a Mayor of this character.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

By far the most interesting feature in the struggle now going on in Ireland between the Parnellites and the anti-Parnellites lies in the fact that it is the first time in Irish history in which the voters have been called on to settle by their votes, or other expression of opinion, a question seriously affecting their welfare. Every other question of vital importance to Ireland, since the Union, has been settled by the votes of Englishmen and Scotchmen, with but little if any regard to Irish opinion. Catholic Emancipation was delayed for forty years through fear of offending English and Scotch prejudices, although there was during the whole period some fear that the delay might lead to an Irish rebellion. The recent pacificatory legislation—such as the disestablishment of the Anglican Church and the various land bills—was all carried because an English and Scotch majority approved of it, and with little or no regard to the wishes or feelings of the Irish. It has been universally assumed in all legislation for Ireland, until the Gladstonian alliance with the Home-Rulers, that Englishmen and Scotchmen knew better what was good for the Irish than the Irish knew themselves, and that it was foolish, if not disreputable, to consult the Irish members about Irish bills. The Home-Rule agitation has, even if it end now in failure, done the very great service of calling English attention to the absurdity of giving the Irish a large representation in the House of Commons, and then treating it as a mere formality—a *vox et præterea nihil*.

The result has been that though the Irish Catholics have now had the Parliamentary franchise for nearly a century, it has given them no proper sense of political responsibility. No Irish legislation has been originated by Irish members. No Irish question has been decided in Parliament by their votes. No Irishman has, since the Union, ever voted for a member of Parliament knowing or believing that the election of that member would have an important influence on Irish affairs, or, that his conduct in Parliament would seriously affect the interests of his constituents. Irish members elected by the popular party have, therefore, been elected rather as agitators than as legislators. It was not necessary to consider their capacity as men of business, or drafters of bills, or as economists or lawyers. The one qualification required of them, and the only one there was any use in requiring of them, was that they should be good brawlers; that they should "make it hot" for the Government, and keep Englishmen and Scotchmen reminded that they represented a discontented, seditious, and implacable community. No Irish voter was ever able to call them to account when they came home for the success or failure of any bill, for the imposition of any tax, or for the shelving of any grievance. Every one of them had a ready and complete answer to all charges of neglect or incompetency in the fact that he had no influence, good, bad, or indifferent, on Irish legislation. Under these circumstances, no sense of political responsibility could possibly be developed on the part of either the voter or the representative.

The first break in this evil tradition was made when Gladstone and other members of the Liberal party began to consult the Irish members about Irish legislation, and when they announced that no settlement of the Irish question could or would be considered satisfactory which was not approved of and accepted by the Irish members. It was then, and not till then—that is, ten years ago—that real representative government was established in Ireland. But how novel and repulsive the idea still is to a large body of even the more intelligent Englishmen, is shown by the fact that one of the charges against Gladstone, which many of them seriously make as showing his recklessness if not his depravity, is that he has been detected in consulting with the Irish, and in listening to their secret proposals touching Irish legislation. Sydney Smith, if he were living, would get even more fun out of this than he used to get out of the opposition to Catholic Emancipation.

The novelty and peculiarity of the present situation is, that the Irish party in the House of Commons and Parnell as its leader have at last been charged with an immense political responsibility—namely, the maintenance of the alliance with the English Liberals, with a view to certain Irish legislation concerning which they have been consulted and of which they approve. For the first time in Irish Parliamentary history, they have been engaged in a political transaction of immense importance to Ireland, for the conduct of which they can be called to account by the Irish people. Parnell and his colleagues have differed not about the best mode of carrying on an agitation, but about the merits and demerits of their mode of managing Irish Parliamentary business. The alliance with the English and Scotch Liberals is an arrangement which is necessary to the carrying out of the most important piece of Irish legislation since the Act of Union. The question how important it is—and, if important, who has put it in peril—is the most serious and the first serious question ever submitted to Irish voters.

What we are witnessing in Ireland is, in truth, something in the nature of a referendum, addressed to a people who are only just beginning their political training, and who are called on for the first time in their history to pass on the wisdom and capacity, as well as on the loyalty of their legislators. That such an occurrence in national history should be accompanied by extraordinary excitement, and even violence, is not very surprising considering the excitability of the national character, and especially considering the fact that the great lesson of their dismal political history has been the propriety of relying on a single leader for any amelioration of their unhappy lot, and the great advantage of supporting his efforts by violence and outrage as the only agencies likely to affect Eng-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lish opinion seriously. The leading event in this history since the Union has been Catholic Emancipation, which was won by the courage and vigor of one man, Daniel O'Connell, so that it is not surprising that the Irish should be slow to repudiate another leader who has brought them so near to success in an enterprise which proved far beyond O'Connell's powers, viz., the bestowal on Ireland of local self-government. That the disorders and extravagances accompanying the canvass now in process should affect English opinion very unfavorably touching Irish political capacity, is natural enough; but if we here, who are accustomed to the most grotesque exhibitions of political and judicial folly in many of the States of the Union, should look on them as properly fatal to the Home-Rule cause, it would show that our hold on the fundamental principles of popular government was very slender indeed.

THE WILLS OF COL. JOHN WASHINGTON (IMMIGRANT) AND HIS SON LAWRENCE.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1890.

THE will of Gen. Washington's great-grandfather, Col. John Washington, has long been searched for, and at last is found. While editing Washington's letters for the Long Island Historical Society, I visited Westmoreland County to search for this paper (albeit my lamented friend, Dr. Philip Slaughter, told me it would be in vain), and failed at the time, though I did find the will of Lawrence, Col. John's son. However, the search has been continued, and both the original will and the record have been brought to light. They are in a sadly mutilated condition, but I think it better, at present, not to supply conjectural words at the illegible parts. While recently in London, I was accorded, by Mr. George E. Cokayne, the privilege of examining the extensive Washington notes of the late Col. Chester, and found various indications of his effort to find the will of Col. John Washington, and of his hope that it might cast some light on the ancestral enigma to which he devoted many years.

A brief account of the provisions of the will of Lawrence, the eldest son of Col. John, was given in my book, but the whole will be found of interest. There has been discovered also a power of attorney, signed by the widow of Col. John. Although no seal has been found with either of these documents, I found an impression of the seal on the title to the estate on which General Washington was born (when purchased by his grandfather, Lawrence Washington, 1695), now owned by John E. Wilson, Esq., who married a Washington. I will only add here that the old records of Westmoreland County show that Col. John Washington was for a long time one of Charles the Second's justices in the said county.

COL. JOHN WASHINGTON'S WILL.

In ye name of God amen, I John Washington of Washington P:ish in ye County of Westmorld in Virga Gent being of good & perfect memory thankes be unto God Almighty for it & calling to remembrance ye uncertaine estate of this transitory life yt all flesh must yield unto death when it shall please God for to call; doe make constitue ordaine and decleare this my last will & testament no other & first being hartily sorry from ye bottome of my heart for my sinns past most humbly desireing forgiveness of ye same from ye Almighty God, my saviour and redeemer in whome & by ye merrits of Jesus Christ I trust & believe assuredly to be saved to have full remission & forgivenesse of all my sins & yt my soule wth my body at ye generall day of ressurrection shall arise again wth joy through ye merrits of Christs death and passion possesse & inherit ye Kingdom of heaven prepared for his ellect & chosen & my body to be buried one ye plantacõn where I now live by ye side of my wife yt is allready . . . -ed & two childlren of mine & now for ye setling of my temporall estate & such goods & chattles & Debts as it hath please God far above my desarts to bestow upon me. I doe order . . . disposse ye same in manner & forme following . . . will yt all those debts and duties yt I owe in right or Conscience . . . manner of pson or psons wtsoever shall be well and . . . & payd or ordained to be paid by my Executors . . . Imprs I give & bequeath unto my Eldest Sonne . . . Washington yt seat of land whereon Henry Flagg . . . John Watts & Robert Hedges being by patten . . . being by my father pope made over to me . . . -tten of my body. Itim I give unto my Sonne Lawrence Washington . . . wth all appurtenances & Land belonging . . . Rosiers Creeke to him & his heires forever res . . . her thirds dureing her life. Itim I give unto my Sonne . . . Washington yt seat of Land wch I bought of Mr. Len . . . about two hundred & fifty acres at ye mouth of . . . one ye North west side wth all ye houseing there . . . to him and his heires forever resurveing to my . . . dureing her life. Itim I give unto my sonne Law . . . yt seat of land at upper Machotick wch I bought of Anthony Bridges & Mr. John Rosier being about nine hund- . . . him & his heires forever resurveing to my wife her thirds dureing her life. Item I give unto my Sonne Lawrence Washington my halfe share of five thousand acres of Land in Stafford County wch is betwixt Coll. Nicholas Spencer and myselfe wch wee are engaged yt there shall be noe benefit taken by survivorshipe, to him and his heires forever. Item I doe give unto my Sonne John Washington yt plantacõn whereon I now li- : . . wch I bought of David Andrewson, yt plantacõn next Mr. . . . Foxhall yt I bought wch was Ric: Stills to him and his heires forever & yt seat of Land of about fouer hundred acres wch lys upon ye head of Rappa:Creeke adjoyneing upon David Norvie orphants land ye Land being formerly John Whistons . . . to me to him and his heires forever resurveing to my wife her . . . of ye aforesd Land dureing her life. Itim I give unto my Son . . . John Washington yt seate of Land wch Robert Foster now . . . one being about three hundred acres to him and his . . . likewise I give unto my sd Sonne John Washington yt seate . . . wch Robert Richard liveth on wch I had of my Bro:Lawr . . . being about three hundred & fifty acres to him & his . . . resurveing to my wife her thirds of ye two said tracts . . . dureing her life. Itim I give & bequeath unto . . . Ann Washington yt seat of Land yt tract of Land . . . now liveth one being about twellve hundred her heires forever. likewise I give & . . . Daughter yt tract of Land wch John . . . being about fouerteen hundred . . . hath his quantity . . . it to her & . . . Daughter wch was her mothers desire & my . . . wch was in ye new palour & ye dimond Ring & her . . . ye white quilte & ye white curtains & vallians & as for . . . my personall estate after my debts & dues are satisfied . . . should be satisfied out of my cropps wch I doe not . . . will be fare more then I doe owe, thankes be unto God . . . fore it is my desire yt my estate should not come to . . . but I doe order & bequeath as followeth yt is to . . . shall be a just inventory & list taken of my psonall . . . possessed of & for to be divided in quantity & . . . by those men of judgemt wch I request ye Court to . . . -ate, into fouer parts to be equall & proportionable divided in quantity & quality, ye one fouerth parte I give to my loveing wife in Kind in Lew of her Dower or claime & one fouerth part to my Sonne Lawrence Washington in Kinde & one fouerth part to my Sonne John Washington in kind & one fouerth parte to my Daughter Anne Washington in Kind to them & either of them severally & theire heires forever, & it is my will yt if either of my above said children should happen to die before they doe attain ye age of one and twenty yeares or daye of marriadge then ye Land of yt Child yt dieth to be ye eldest Sonne then Liveing, if both my Sonnes should die then ye Land to be my Daughter Anne, & as fore ye psonall estate, if any of my three children should happen to die before they come of age or day of marriage then it is my will yt ye two surviveing children should equally divide . . . personall estate, of yt Child yt is dead betwixt them & theirs . . . ever. Itim I give and bequeath after all my Legacies payd out . . . money I shall have in England to my Sonne Lawrence Washington. Itim my desire is yt there may be a funerall sermon . . . at ye church and yt there be noe other funerall Keept . . . fouer thousand pounds of tobo: Itim I give unto . . . Church of Washington Parish yeteene commandements . . . armes wch is my desire should be sent for out of wt . . . in England. Itim it is my desire yt wt estate I . . . possessed should be Keept wthout dividing untill . . . be paid & satisfied. Itim I give unto my Bro: . . . -hington fouer thousand pounds of Tobo: & . . . nephew John Washington my Godson . . . Lawrence Washington one younge. . . . Itim it is my designe yt when- . . . qualit- . . . into fouer equall partes and yt my wife hath taken . . . then every Childs part should be putt . . . or plantacõns there for to be manadged so yt . . . bringing up and Educating each child according . . . childrens share. Itim it is my desire yt my wife . . . bringing up of my Daughter Ann Washington . . . Lawrence comes to age or her day of marri- . . . for to have ye manadgement of her part to my Daug- . . . Itim I doe give unto my Bro: Tho: pope teen pounds . . . I have in England. Itim I doe give unto my Sister Martha . . . gton teen pounds out yt money I have in England . . . ever ells she shall be oweing to me for transporting herselfe into this Country & a yeares accomodacon after her comim and fouer thousand pound Tobacco and caske. Itim it is my desire yt my Bro: Mr. Tho: pope have ye bringing up of my Sonne John Washington & for to have ye manadgemt of his estate . . . Sonnes best advantage untill he be of age of one & twenty yeares or day of marriage. finally I doe ordaine & appoint . . . Bro: Mr. Lawrence Washington & my Sonne Lawrence . . . & my loveing wife Mrs. Ann Washington my whole & soule Executors of this my last will & testament. As Witnesse my hand and seale this 21st of 7 ber 1675.

JOHN WASHINGTON—seale.

Signed Sealed in ye presence of us. } JOHN LORD. JOHN APPLETON.

Ye 10th Jana: 1677.

Then this will was proved by ye oath of . . . Lord, Capa: John Appleton . . . recorded in ye County Court records of WestmorLd.

THE WILL OF LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

In The Name of God amen I Lawrence Washington of Washington Parish in the County of Westmoreland in Virginia, Gentleman, being of Good and perfect memory, thanks be unto Almighty God for it & calling to mind the uncertain Estate of this Transitory life & that all Flesh must yield unto death when it shall please God to call me doe make constitue, ordain & Declare this my last will and Testament in manner and form following, revoking and annuling by these presents all and every Testament and Testaments, will or wills herstofore by me made and declared either by word or writing & this to be taken only for my last will and Testament and none other, and first being heartily sorry from the bottom of my heart for my sins, most humbly desireing forgiveness of the same from the Almighty God my saviour & Redeemer, in whome by the merits of Jesus Christ, I Trust and believe assuredly to be saved and to have full

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

remission & forgiveness of all my sins and that my soal with my body at the General day of Resurrection shall rise again with Joy, and through the Merits of Christs Death and passion, possess & Inherit the Kingdom of Heaven prepared for his Elect & chosen and my body to be buried if please God I depart in this County of Westmoreland, by the side of my Father and Mother & neare my Brothers & Sisters & my children, and now for the setling of my Temporal Estate and such goods, Chattles and debts as it hath pleased God far above my desarts to bestow upon me I doe ordain give and bequath the same in manner and form following: Imprimis I that all those Debts and dues that I owe in right or Concience to any manner of Person or Persons whatsoever shall be well contented & paid or ordained or demanded to be paid by my Executors or Extx: hereafter named. Item I give and bequath to my well beloved friends Mr. William Thompson clk & Mr. Samuel Thompson each of them a mourning Ring of Thirty shillings value each ring: Item I give and bequath to my Godson Lawrence Butler one young mare & two cows: Item I give and bequath to my sister Anne Writts children one man servant a piece of four or five years to serve or Three Thousand pounds of Tobacco to purchase the same, to be delivered or paid to them when they arrive to the age of Twenty years old: Item I give and bequath to my sister Lewis a morning Wring of forty shillings price: Item I give to my Cuz: John Washington Sen:. of Stafford County all my wearing apparel: Item I give unto my Cozen John Washingtons Eldest son Lawrence Washington my Godson one man servant of four or five years to serve or Three Thousand pounds of Tobacco to purchase the same: to be paid him when he comes to the age of Twenty one yeare old: Item I give to my godsons Lawrence Butler & Lewis Nicholas that Tract of Land joining upon Meridah Edwards and Daniel White, being Two hundred and seventy five acres of Land to be equally divided between them and their heirs forever: Item I give to the upper and Lower Churches of Washington parish each of them a Pulpett cloth & cushion: Item it is my will to have a Funeral sermon at the church, and to have none other Funeral to exceed Three Thousand pounds of Tobacco. Item it is will after my Debts & Legacies paid, that my personal Estate be equally divided into four parts: my loving Wife Mildred Washington to have one part, my son John Washington to have another part, my son Augustin Washington to have another Part, and my Daughter Mildred Washington to have the other part: to be delivered to them in specie when they shall come to the age of Twenty one years old. Item I give to my son Washington this seat of Land where I now live, and that whole tract of Land Lying from the mouth of Machodack extending to a place called the round hills, with the addition I have thereunto made of William Webb and William Rush to him and heirs forever. Item I give and bequath unto my Son Augustin Washington all the dividend of Land that I bought of Mr. Robert Lisson's Children in England Lying in Mattox, between my Brother & Mr. Balridges Land, where Mr. Daniel Lisson formerly lived, by Estimation 400 acres to him and his heirs forever, as Likewise that Land that was Richard Hilts: Item I give and bequath unto my said Son Augustine Washington, all that Tract of Land where Mr. Lewis Markham now lives after the said Markhams & his now wife's decease, by estimation 700 acres more or less to him and his heirs forever: Item I give and bequath my Daughter Mildred Washington all my Land in Stafford County, Lying upon hunting Creek where Mrs. Elizabeth Minton & Mrs. Williams now lives by Estimation 2500 acres to her and her heirs forever. Item I give my water mill to my son John Washington to him and his heirs forever: Item it is my will and desire if either of my children should die before they come to age or day of marriage, his or her personal estate be equally divided between the two survivors and their Mother: Item it is my will and desire if all my Children should die before they come of age or day of Marriage, that my Brothers children shall enjoy all their Estate real, Except that Land that I bought of Mr. Robert Lisson's children, which I give to my loving wife and her heirs forever, and the rest as aforesaid to them and their heirs forever: Item I give my personall Estate in case of all my childrens death as abovesaid, to be equally divided between my Wife and Brothers children, my wife to have the one-half: Item I give that Land which I bought of my Brother Francis Wright, being 200 acres lying near Storkes Quarter, to my son John Washington and his heirs forever: Item It is my desire that my should not be appraised but kept intire and delivered them as above given according to time & my Children to continue under the care & Tution of their Mother, till they come of age or day of marriage, and she to have the profits of their Estates towards the bringing of them up and Keeping them at School: Item I doe ordain and appoint my Cozen John Washington of Stafford and my friend Mr. Samuel Thompson my Executors, and my loving wife Mildred Washington my Executrix of this my last Will & Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale this 11th day of March Anno Dom 169⅞.

LAURENCE WASHINGTON. [SEAL].

Signed Seald declared & pronounced in presence of us,
ROBT REDMAN, GEORGE WEEDON,
THOMAS HOWES, JOHN ROSIER

WESTMORELAND Sct:

At a Court held for the said County the 30th day of March 1698.

The last will and Testament of Lawrence Washington Gent deced within written was proved by the oaths of George Weedon Thomas Howes & John Rosier Three of the witnesses thereto subscribed, and a Probate thereof Granted to Samuel Thompson one of the Executors therein named, and the Will ordered to be recorded.

Teste

JAMES WESTCOMB, C. W. C.

Know all men by these presents that I Mrs. Ann Washington Widow & Relict of Capt John Washington of Westmoreland County decd, do hereby constitue, appoint and ordain my trusty and well beloved friend Mr. Caleb Butler of the said County my true and Lawfull Attorney for me and in my name, and to my use, to ask, sue, receive and recover of all person or Persons whatsoever living, residing & abiding within this Colony of Virginia or province of Maryland, all such sum or sums of money, or Tobacco which shall be made appear to be due to me whether by bill, bond or Book account or otherways & upon non-payment of any part of the above Tobacco or money by any person or persons whatsoever I do impower him the said Caleb Butler to arrest & implead and into prison cast all such person or persons as he sees fitt, and out of Prison to release & sett free at his pleasure and acquittance or other discharges to give for me & in my name and for my use, and likewise I give my said attorney full power to employ any one attorney or more if he sees fit, and to discharge them at his pleasure & to act and do in all my affairs belonging to me in Virginia or Maryland as if I myself were personally present, ratifying and allowing & confirming all & whatsoever my said attorney shall act and do in the premises. As Witness my hand and seale this 28th day of March 1698.

ANN WASHINGTON. [SEAL.]

Sealed Signed & Delivered in presence of,
THOMAS HOWES,
HENRY WICKEFF

WESTMORELAND Sct:

At a Court held for the Said County the 30th day of March 1698.

The above Letter of attorney was proved by the oaths of the Witnesses thereto subscribed and ordered to be recorded. Teste

JAMES WESTCOMB C. W. C.

In Col. John Washington's will he speaks of "my three children," and names them as Lawrence, John, and Ann. His son Lawrence bequeaths "to my sister Lewis," etc. Sparks has given Col. John a second daughter, ". . . wife of . . . Lewis," giving no first name. In this case she would have been born after the testator's death. But the "sister Lewis" of whom Lawrence speaks is, no doubt, his wife's sister, Elizabeth Warner, who married John Lewis, grandfather of Col. Fielding Lewis who married Gen. Washington's sister ('George Washington and Mount Vernon,' xlix.).

The "half share of five thousand acres of land in Stafford," etc., bequeathed by Col. John to his son Lawrence, is the tract now known as Mount Vernon. It was granted to the Colonel for importing a hundred laborers into the colony. It is the 2,500 acres on Hunting Creek bequeathed in Lawrence's will.

The discoveries of Mr. Henry F. Waters are supplemented by Col. John's mention of his sister Martha. She is named in the will of Andrew Knowling (Waters, p. 9), with John, Lawrence, William, Elizabeth, and Margarett, "children of Amphilis Washington."

The "400 acres" "bought of Mr. Robert Lisson's children in England," bequeathed by Lawrence to his "son Augustin" (the General's father) is the estate on which George Washington was born, Wakefield, and remains in the family. On its title I found the old seal with the Washington arms and eagle crest, engraved in the L. I. Hist. Society's volume.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

THE "ION" AT CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Nov. 26, 1890.

THE first of five performances of the "Ion" of Euripides took place yesterday evening, November 25, at the Theatre Royal in Cambridge, and was welcomed with the same interest that always attends these now familiar academic representations. The costuming of the play, even after what has been done for previous plays at Cambridge and elsewhere, was a remarkable triumph of good taste. All concerned owe a debt of gratitude for its exceptional harmonies and beauties of color to the stage manager, Mr. J. W. Clark.

In the difficult part of *Queen Creüsa*, Mr. Newton of King's was embarrassed now and again by an insufficiently treble voice, but in spite of it the audience was thrilled by his self-forgetful dramatic power. This was especially marked at the point where *Creüsa*, flinging shamefaced secrecy to the winds, bursts out with bitter reproaches against *Apollo*. This moment of all in the play was most adequately presented. On the other hand, the subtler justification of the god, which a different stage-setting and an altered conception of various situations would have given, was almost entirely missed. A more even but less interesting impersonation of the part of *Ion* was given by the Hon. Stephen Powys of Trinity, who sang the opening song with much charm. Good works may well be expected in the future from Mr. Woods, the rising young composer of the musical setting, where this song of *Ion* was by no means the best number. Under Prof. Stanford's direction, the instrumental score was excellently rendered, while the chorus of young men acquitted themselves with great spirit and precision of attack.

The necessary use of male voices, and the consequent transformation of the chorus from young maidens into young men, involved a bold departure from the original, and made necessary a further innovation—the assignment to a *First* and *Second Maiden* of various utterances given by Euripides to his chorus. Such a dichotomy of the chorus has never before been tried, although the device of a *First* and *Second Maiden* originated at the Théâtre-Français in the "Œdipe Roi." There the chorus of Theban elders was merged in the populace of Thebes, and the choral odes were somewhat unsatisfactorily left for declamation by the two maidens. Perhaps this French plan

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would have suited the "Ion" better than it did the "Œdipus." Certainly the comings and goings of a singing chorus of men, not contemplated by Euripides in composing the play, were a source of many perplexities to the audience at Cambridge. It was difficult to understand who they were and what they had to do with the action. The more delicately appropriate presence of a sympathetic group of maidens called for by Euripides was constantly missed, and the presence of men in their stead brought out latent harshnesses in various situations. This was especially true in the scene towards the close, where *Ion* so long and with such exquisitely human pathos examines the cradle and the wrappings in which, years ago, he had been carried to Apollo's Delphian shrine. The interested presence at such a moment of a troop of young men did much to shatter the exquisitely adjusted harmonies of the poet's conception, and left little save an unquickening and needlessly prolonged inspection of baby-clothes.

In the treatment of the chorus there might possibly have been a gain in following more closely the precedent established by the Théâtre-Français. An instance where this precedent was followed too far at Cambridge was the scene newly painted by Mr. Helmsley. The pervasive presence, in his temple alike and his precinct, of Apollo the beautiful and dread is the necessary spiritual background for the whole action of the "Ion." Its scene is laid at the Delphian temple of Apollo, and the attention alike of spectators and performers should never exclude but be always immovably centred upon the holy place at Delphi. Unfortunately the pleasant and not sufficiently distant prospect of sea and mountains which formed the centre of Mr. Helmsley's scene was a constant incitement to forget the temple, a corner only of which—six columns and the beginning of their entablature—was visible at the extreme right. Worse than this, the outlook upon the sea was such as entirely to suppress the Crissæan plain, and to bring Delphi itself and Apollo's shrine down from the inaccessible heights of Parnassus.

And yet ample explanation is at hand for this harshening and levelling treatment at Cambridge of the subtleties and mysteries of the play of "Ion." The very existence in it of a lofty and delicate religious tone is apparently denied by some of the promoters of its performance there. Hence we read in the preface to the libretto published by the Committee that "the 'Ion' is the most remarkable of those Euripidean plays whose purpose is to discredit the character and very existence of the gods." No wonder, then, that the temple of Apollo at Delphi should be made as little prominent as possible, no wonder that the most effective point made in the performance at Cambridge should be *Creüsa's* magnificently passionate arraignment of the Delphian god. With less innovation as to essentials upon the original manner of its production, and a more justly conceived idea of the proportion of one part to another, it would have been difficult to embody in its performance so one-sided a view of the poet's aim in writing it.

Indeed, if this view be the true one, it is little short of miraculous that Socrates, Euripides, or Plato should ever have so much as conformed outwardly—let alone a profession of adherence or faith—to a religion so weak and self-stultifying that in its very services could be incorporated a nihilistic attack upon the gods of its worship. For the "Ion" was a part of the service of Dionysus at Athens, and Dr. Verrall, who wrote the sentence above quoted from the libretto, says in the introduction to his edition of the "Ion" (just prepared at the request of the syndicate of the Pitt Press) that the "Ion" is *an attack upon Delphi*—the italics are Dr. Verrall's.

After all, the "Ion" is not by the younger Dumas, nor by Ibsen, neither can any of its passages be profitably treated as magazine articles. Not the longest of its speeches should be interpreted as a nihilist pronunciamiento. Surely the "Ion" is none of these things, and my own firm conviction is that it is not an attack upon Delphi. But this is almost as difficult to prove as it is impossible to clear the honor of the Pythian priestess from ungallant aspersions and innuendoes most entertainingly indulged in at her expense by Dr. Verrall in the introduction above alluded to.

Perhaps some of the absurdities and contradictions in the "Ion" set forth so plentifully and pointedly by Dr. Verrall might disappear, or at least appear less unaccountable, if a view essentially at variance with his were taken of its general import. Let it, at least for a moment, be regarded as an attempt to weave into the story of Apollo's incarnation in the fabled ancestor of the Ionian and Athenian race, in *Ion*, a more human pathos, and a morality higher than could easily attach to the time-honored Athenian tradition. If this view be found applicable to the case, incongruities and roughnesses of treatment will be natural in so new and difficult an undertaking, and through these the story itself may fall into some discredit, but surely not Apollo, and surely not Euripides, for, in spite of certain harshnesses, the poet has informed the ancient tale with a genuinely religious spirit, combining old traditions, wherein gods were as irresponsible as the forces of nature, with a new sense of beauty and a new demand that the highest standards of right conduct be lived up to, not by righteous men only, but especially by the gods. The central point of the play is not the burden of *Creüsa's* wrongs and woes inflicted by Apollo, but the recognition that Apollo must right them, and the pious assurance that all the powers of heaven—Hermes, Athena—are in righteous league, willing and able to clear Apollo of guilt and to justify his ways to men. It may freely be granted that Euripides has shown little happiness of invention in wedding together the various scenes; he has, if you please, misconstructed the plot of the "Ion." But, for all that, his work requires and deserves to be judged by the unmistakable spirit of piety that moves in it throughout, and nothing can be gained by applying to it laws of construction and rules of delicately veiled and really vulgar intrigue which chiefly exist that they may be applied to one branch of the contemporary French drama.

The great religious boon conferred by Euripides in the "Ion" was that he left the great Patroan Apollo on a higher pinnacle than Athenians had been taught to place him. In Greek religion the elder day of darkness and of elemental fatalism was past. Time was when *Creüsa's* wrongs and sufferings—like those of *Io* in the Æschylean "Prometheus"—would have counted as little or nothing in the plans of heaven. In the theology of Euripides, which is at once more divine and more human, Apollo assumes responsibility for the means by which he linked to his own immortality the earthly destinies of all the sons of *Ion*. Because this responsibility is new, he wears it at first—as in the "Ion"—with an awkward grace, but it is his for ever more, thanks to the pious inspiration of his loyal poet, Euripides.

LOUIS DYER.

Correspondence.

AN EARLY BACTERIOLOGIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I do not know that attention has been called to the following passage from a treatise on worms (1668) by Dr. William Ramsay. It seems to contain the germ, to say the least, of the modern germ-theory of disease:

"Again, *they* [the vermin] *may have their origination from certain animated effluviums or vermicular atome-like Corpuscules or Ferments which flow out of gross, corrupted bodies capable of and fitted to receive such impressions, and so by their evil and venemous ferment are inserted;* which many times so lurk in the blood and humours (as I shall shew beneath) that they occasion strange diseases & symptoms, and that such as few *Physitians* take notice of, but, ascribing them to other Causes, cause the destruction of their *Patients* as commonly as may be, when if they did but consider the strange Fermental power of the animated Atoms or vermicular Corpuscules, how they by little and little, when once deseminated, infest, first the whole mass of Blood, next, the Bowels, and afterwards the inmost fibers of the whole man, altering the Constitution and converting both blood and humours into their own bad temper and nature, they might do much more good." (Pp. 9, 10.)

The italics are the author's. He shortly after specifies dysenteries, measles, smallpox, convulsions in children, and fevers as instances noted in his own practice of diseases caused by these "animated Effluviums."

I owe my first knowledge of this book (which is very rare) to my friend Dr. T. W. Parsons, who lent it me more than forty years ago. I am under deeper obligations to him, as we all are, but I am glad to acknowledge the special kindness which made me acquainted with a volume so full of unconscious humor as this of Dr. Ramsay.—Faithfully yours,

J. R. LOWELL.

ELMWOOD, December 8, 1890.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE 'TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In speaking of the illustrations of Mr. Theodore Child's book, 'The Tsar and His People,' you say in a recent issue: "It seems as though acknowledgment ought to be made when, as in the majority of cases, they are drawn from photographs of places, or from photographed paintings by Russian artists, dealing with scenes which the illustrator could not have seen himself." Your notice conveys the mistaken impression that the illustrations of the book are at second hand. I went to Russia and accompanied Mr. Child throughout his entire trip, and the illustrations for his portion of the book are from sketches made by me on the spot, though of course use was made of photographs for the illustration of works of art, portraits, and architecture.—Yours truly,

T. DE THULSTRUP.

NEW YORK, December 11, 1890.

[We will set aside the six pictures in M. de Vogüé's chapter, "Through the Caucasus," which are signed by Mr. de Thulstrup, although he does not claim that he was in that part of the country; and the fifteen sketches in Mr. Child's chapter, "The Fair at Nijni-Novgorod," which he probably did make for himself. This leaves forty-nine illustrations with his signature for consideration. It is stated that writer and sketcher visited Russia in July. Consequently, the eight views of Court ball, sledge races on the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Neva, troïka party to Cronstadt (which is from a painting), the winter views of the Nevsky Prospekt and the Court Quay, "The Sunday Parade in a Riding School," and "The Spring Review on the Champs de Mars," are not strictly original. The "Tcheremisse Girl" and the "Carriage of Madame la Générale" are from parts of the country not visited by the travellers. Other illustrations are doubtful, for these and for other reasons. "On the Canal, St. Isaac's in the Distance," is undoubtedly original, since nothing but a gifted imagination could see a steamer on the Moika, or catch a glimpse, round a corner, from the Blue Bridge, of the Cathedral. "Service in St. Isaac's" and "The Point at the Islands" are original; so are some of the figure pieces in the chapter on Moscow. But there are at least twenty where Mr. de Thulstrup's share seems to have been confined to "adapting" photographs, by drawing in figures to render the foreground pleasing and characteristic. This applies to every one of the numerous architectural illustrations in the St. Petersburg and Moscow chapters, except the view of bell-ringing, which is original, bells not being rung in that manner. There are some extraordinary details about the additions to the photographs, but it is not worth while to enter into particulars. We will only add to the list of erroneous labellings already mentioned "The Empress's Carriage," on page 32. It is not the Empress's carriage, and does not even house royalty.—ED. NATION.]

THE MISSOURI SYNOD AND THE COPERNICAN SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I take notice of your warning to the disputants over "German Lutherans in Politics" that they must not make any further demands on your space. Nevertheless, I hope you will allow me to touch on an incidental allegation by "Andover" which has nothing to do with politics, but has something to do with morality if the official denial of its accuracy is to pass unchallenged.

Dr. Schwan writes:

"'Andover's' last charge is, that in our Teachers' Seminary at Addison, Ill., and in some of our official journals until very recently, the doctrine was taught that Christianity and the Copernican system of astronomy are incompatible, and that a genuine belief in the inspiration of Holy Writ required the rejection of the entire science of geology. This statement as made is absurd and untrue."

The good Doctor then remarks most affably, "Concerning the Copernican system *we do not condemn it*"; which may recall to many of your readers Mr. Oscar Wilde's mild approval of the Atlantic Ocean.

It would be trespassing too much upon your space to consider the present attitude of the Missouri Synod towards astronomy and geology as outlined in Dr. Schwan's letter. The Missouri Synod's publication house in St. Louis is official in so far as it is the property of the Synod, and that no book would ever be published there which conflicted with the Synod in doctrine. I have before me a pamphlet, published thus officially, written by Prof. J. C. W. Lindemann, late President of the Teachers' Seminary at Addison, Ill., entitled 'Astronomische Unterredung zwischen einem Liebhaber der Astronomie und mehreren berühmten Astronomen der Neuzeit.' It consists of an imaginary conversation between the author and several leading German astronomers, the questions being sarcastic, and the answers being quotations from astronomical text-books. The whole is intended to show that the Copernican system cannot be proved to be correct and is condemned by divine authority; and that of modern astronomers it might be said, "Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools"—which verse is the motto of the book. On page iv. the author says of the question as to the truth of Copernicus's theory: "*Because it involves the truth of the Holy Scriptures*, the above question is to me of the greatest importance"; and, further on, reference is made to those benighted persons who "lean upon the miserable reed that God teaches only the order of Salvation, not the order of the Universe." Dr. Schwan cannot deny that Prof. Lindemann taught this doctrine in the Teachers' Seminary up to the time of his death, and the volumes of the *Ev. Luth. Schulblatt*, an official organ of the Synod, from 1874 to 1880 are replete with articles of like tenor from the same facile pen. Did space permit, it would be easy to multiply quotations, some of them highly amusing; but enough has been shown to corroborate "Andover."

As to geology, a former member of the Synod, Rev. P. Eirich, has written a book, brimful of learning and unconscious humor, entitled 'Das Hexaemeron und die Geologie.' Although the author is no longer a member of the Synod, his work still appears on the official catalogue of publications, and on its appearance the late Dr. Walther, Dr. Schwan's predecessor, greeted it with a review which would have made Sir Charles Lyell blush with shame, if not with hilarity. Mr. Eirich boldly contends that the world was made of nothing in six days of twenty-four hours each—presumably standard time—and that every other view is wrong, irreligious, and, of course, un-Christian.—Very respectfully, GETTYSBURG.

DECEMBER 13, 1890.

A GEM OF MISTRANSLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Among the curiosities of mistranslation the following, from Ashworth's version of Ranke's 'Geschichten der romanischen und germanischen Völker von 1494 bis 1514,' p. 47, can hardly be surpassed. Ranke states, somewhat blindly and inaccurately, the agreement of Ferdinand and Isabella with the King of Portugal to the line of demarcation between their respective fields of discovery as established by Alexander VI.: "Sie dangen lang mit einander und bestimmten endlich ein Mark, 370 Leguas von den Canarischen Inseln; von da nach Osten Portugal, nach Westen Castilien entdecken sollte." Mr. Ashworth translates: "They bargained long together, and finally offered a prize to him who starting 370 leagues from the Canary Islands should discover Portugal towards the east, and Castile towards the west"! ('Ranke's Latin and Teutonic Nations,' p. 69). One wonders that Mr. Ashworth's curiosity was not aroused by so extraordinary an offer to try to find whether there were any attempts made to win that prize. After that, it is not surprising to find the Spanish word Alcalde rendered by the coined adjective Alcaldian, or the names of French and Italian personages appearing everywhere in German disguises. It may be well to remark that Ranke should have said Cape de Verde Islands. E. G. B.

ADELBERT COLLEGE, CLEVELAND.

WOMEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: As repeated inquiries come to us from America in regard to the advantages offered to women for higher study in Germany, it has occurred to the writer that it may interest some of your readers to learn what facilities are afforded women for university study here in Leipzig.

The fact that in Germany more antiquated notions prevail in regard to the higher education of women than in almost any other country of western Europe, is too well known to need here more than a passing notice. Theoretically, indeed, many a learned German looks not ungraciously upon the movement of women in different parts of the world to obtain a more thorough and liberal culture. But few German fathers would be willing that their daughters should overstep the barriers raised by custom and general sentiment, and enter upon the same course of study which their sons pursue. And the girls themselves are not often desirous of branding themselves with the stigma *blue-stocking*, and of thus curtailing their opportunities for an eligible marriage.

The German mind works slowly, and innovation does not here make such rapid strides as in France, Italy, England, and America. This probably accounts for the fact that not a university upon German soil has as yet thrown open its doors to women. The University of Leipzig has approached the nearest to this, as it is here a possible thing for women to attend many of the lectures. Some years ago, they were allowed to study on the same footing as the young men, except that they were not granted the two important privileges of matriculation and of receiving degrees. Unfortunately, however, the conduct of a few of these female students was far from exemplary. A decree was therefore issued by the Ministry of Instruction to the effect that the original plan and purpose of the University—the education of men—should be kept in view, and that no woman should be admitted without special permission. This permission is seldom, if ever, given, so that now it is only through the courtesy of the professors that access can be had to the lectures. No professor has, of course, the right to grant a regular permission, but he can promise not to see the person if she is present. This the professors in many of the faculties will agree to do, and with a heartiness which is a stimulus to the student, and an encouragement to her to believe that the time is not so very far distant when the members of her sex will enter these halls on equal terms with the young men.

This readiness of the professor to help earnest and studious women is, however, mainly shown only to foreigners. Two ambitious Leipzig girls, who had by means of private instruction prepared themselves for university work, were refused such admission, and must go to Zürich for higher study. Since the writer came here a year ago, but two instances have occurred where permission has been refused a woman from any other country to attend any lectures. One of these refusals was given by a member of the medical faculty who experienced much trouble several years ago, when a number of women were in attendance at his lectures. Dr. Zarncke, so famous in Germanic philology, has endeared himself especially to the Americans by his willingness to allow them a seat in his lecture hall and by his many kind offers of aid. It was the privilege of the writer, in company with two of her countrywomen, to attend the lectures

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

given by Dr. Maurenbrecher last winter, upon the History of the Revolutionary Period. At the conclusion of the course, in thanking the students for their regular attendance and close attention, the eminent historian acknowledged also the presence of his other hearers.

And what is the feeling of the regular students in regard to this matter—of the German youths, few of whom have ever sat in the classroom with a girl, and who have been trained to believe that a woman's province is the kitchen only, or the narrow circle of her home? To many of them it is highly amusing to see members of the other sex within the sacred precincts of their lecture halls. Some are greatly indignant that women should seek to usurp their privileges, and some are utterly indifferent. Whatever or however various their different feelings may be, they all find expression in the same extreme politeness of demeanor. The little band of women students here in Leipzig at present consists of an Armenian, a Russian, and half-a-dozen Americans, and no one of them can complain of an impoliteness, whether of word or action, from any student. Among the more than 3,000 German students there are many, too, who sympathize thoroughly with the higher strivings of women, and who hope that the emancipation of their own sisters and friends from the shackles of narrow prejudice may be effected through the efforts of those from other lands.

It is often humiliating when we think that we come here with as good preparation as our brothers, and with a much better knowledge of the language than they, but cannot be enrolled upon the registry of the University as regular students, nor participate in the privileges of the same. Still, we are thankful for the ground already gained, and that it is permitted us in so many of the lecture halls to note down the same words of wisdom which fall upon the ears of those more highly favored individuals, the "Herren Studenten."

ISABELLE BRONK.

LEIPZIG, November 24, 1890.

Notes.

TICKNOR & Co., Boston, invite subscriptions to an important work in six parts, folio, with numerous plates, 'Architecture of the Renaissance in England,' by J. Alfred Gotch and W. Talbot Brown. Publication is to be begun immediately.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce 'Principles of Political Economy,' by Prof. A. L. Perry of Williams College.

D. Appleton & Co. have in press 'Brazil: Its Condition and Prospects,' by C. C. Andrews, ex-Consul-General to Brazil; 'Socialism, Old and New,' by Prof. W. G. Sumner; 'The Journal of William Maclay, United States Senator 1789-1791,' edited by Edgar S. Maclay; 'Ring-Riding,' by H. W. Struss; 'The Log Schoolhouse on the Columbia,' by Hezekiah Butterworth; 'A Fluttered Dovecote,' by Geo. Manville Fenn; and 'The Nugents of Carriconna,' an Irish novel, by Tighe Hopkins.

The Messrs. Longman will be the publishers of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's account of his adventurous journey across the inland ice-sea of Greenland.

'Socialism and the American Spirit' is the title of a new work on which is engaged Mr. Nicholas P. Gilman, author of 'Profit-Sharing between Employer and Employee.'

The Universalist Publishing House, Boston, have nearly ready 'Christian Types of Heroism: A Study of the Heroic Spirit under Christianity,' by John Coleman Adams, D.D.

Prof. Addison Hogue of the University of Mississippi is at work on an index to the verb in Isocrates. Compounds will be given under their simples (as in his 'Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose'), so as to bring together in one place everything that belongs to any given verb. Each compound, however, will appear (with a cross-reference to the simple verb) in its own alphabetical place, so as to exhibit all the verbs compounded with any given preposition. Furthermore, in most cases, enough of the context will be given to show the construction—a feature of the work that will greatly increase its usefulness to investigators.

The announcement is made from Leyden of the publication, if warranted by a sufficient number of subscribers, of a complete collection of Old Saxon texts, under the editorship of Prof. Gallée of the University of Utrecht. The whole will be contained in one large folio volume. Facsimiles of each MS., including some hitherto unknown, will be given, together with a description of the MS., its history, palæographical peculiarities, and dialect. The texts, exclusive of the 'Heliand,' which will be transliterated only in so far as it is given in facsimile, are to be reproduced in full. The price is £1 15s. to subscribers.

The process of "boiling down" the results of archæological investigations and discoveries goes on apace. We had supposed the limit of usefulness in this direction had been reached, for the present at least, in the excellent manuals of MM. Maspero, Babelon, and Paris, on the subjects of Egyptian, Oriental, and Greek art respectively; but now comes Mr. Talfourd Ely with his 'Manual of Archæology' (Putnams), who attempts to cover all the periods that they have described, and something more besides, in a duodecimo volume of 272 pages, not a little of which is taken up by the 114 illustrations with which the book is embellished. Precisely what class of readers is benefited by a book of this kind we are at a loss to imagine. For the beginner the descriptions are far too slender and cursory to create any satisfactory impression—the whole subject of Greek sculpture, for example, being covered in sixty-two pages, in which are included twenty-nine illustrations—while the more advanced student will find nothing that he does not know already. The list of lecturers under whom Mr. Ely announces that he has studied is certainly a strong one, and it seems a pity that he did not put the fruit of their teaching to better use, by expending the care which he has evidently given to the preparation of his book upon the popular exposition of some special branch or topic of his subject, which might have been handled within his limits.

Prof. William Clark's 'Savonarola, his Life and Times' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.) is one of those amateurish books of which it is difficult to divine the *raison d'être*. To all English-speaking people Signora Villari's translation of her husband's classical work affords all the information which the most diligent research could accumulate, and elucidates it with a philosophical breadth of view and a minute acquaintance with both Florentine and Italian history. To this Prof. Clark's volume offers an unfortunate contrast. He has read Villari and Perrens, with some of the more accessible contemporary sources, and a portion of Savonarola's writings, and this slender equipment is backed by no general historical knowledge of the period or of its antecedents. It has a queer look in these days to quote Dean Milman as an authority for the Italy of the fifteenth century, and to discuss the influence of Savonarola on the Florentine populace without a reference to the 'Diario' of Luca Landucci. There is no evidence of historical insight to compensate for lack of research, and the style is singularly untrained and confused.

Capt. Charles King, now well known as a writer of military tales, has republished certain accounts of field life on the frontier and several short sketches having a military substructure. These originally appeared in newspapers and magazines, and now are gathered as 'Campaigning with Crook and Stories of Army Life' (Harpers), with illustrations. In the imminent hostilities with the fierce Sioux of Dakota, these accounts of what has been undergone only a few years back in contest with the same nation, and in a degree with the same individuals, have a special interest, and at any time should prove instructive and attractive to the peaceful citizen who wonders what the army does. The peril in Indian action is grave, but the hardship of exposure, want, and fatigue in observation and pursuit, make greater inroads upon health and life. Mr. Finerty's 'Warpath and Bivouac,' which we recently noticed, goes over much of the same ground; but, whether Finerty or King, it is well worth rereading as sober fact, and not as romance. The appended fiction is light in design and execution.

'Around the World with the Blue Jackets' (Boston: D. Lothrop Co.), by Lieut. H. E. Rhoades, U. S. N., is a thoroughly entertaining account of a three years' cruise in an American sloop-of-war. Though the majority of the places visited were naturally those in the beaten track of the globe-trotter, this does not detract from the interest of the book. It is to be regretted that the author did not devote more space in the chapters upon Japan to the revolution of 1868, during which the Tycoon took refuge on his vessel, the *Iroquois*, and was carried to Yokohama. On his return from the East, Lieut. Rhoades sailed down the western coast of South America, touching at all the important ports, as well as passing through the very rarely used Smyth's Channel. This is a narrow and tortuous waterway between the mainland of southern Chili and the outlying islands, dangerous for vessels, but having magnificent perpendicular cliffs and deep ravines from which pour cascades and glaciers. The first American vessel to navigate it, according to Lieut. Rhoades, was the *Hassler* in 1872, having Prof. Agassiz and other scientific men as passengers. The four closing chapters give an interesting account of a cruise in the Arctic regions, whither the author was sent in search of the survivors of the *Polaris*. The book is fully illustrated and presents a very attractive appearance. We have noted a few errors in the names of places, and in some instances the information given is not brought down to date.

A book on a subject of perennial interest, and therefore not demanding immediate notice, but not on that account delayed, has lain before us nearly a year. 'The Drink Question,' by Dr. Kate Mitchell (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.), discusses alcohol in its social and medical aspects with much enthusiasm, but with less system than a formal treatise, and with more technical minutiæ than a popular paper. With no index, and with a meagre table of contents, it fails as a book of reference, but it is a fair contribution to popular information regarding the economic and physical advantages of abstinence. We have found no distinct misstatement, other than the one (pp. 80-1) that describes carbonic acid, passing into a receiving vessel from a fermenting liquid, as "a very poisonous vapor or gas"; which, if it were true, would be bad for soda-water and Apollinaris drinkers. The book re-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

states many truths which it would be well for lawmakers, and especially for those who drink, be it never so little, to remember and to act upon.

The broad traits of the bound volume of the *Century Magazine* for May to October are the beginnings of the series of illustrated articles, historical and other, on California; Mr. Lafarge's letters from Japan; the conclusion of Joseph Jefferson's autobiography, since reproduced in book form; and the portrait series of Women of the French Salons. There are some echoes of the Lincoln biography as of the papers on the Civil War. Topics of the hour are the Washingtoniana and the short account of Marie Bashkirtseff. The fiction serial which has excited most attention has been "The Anglomaniacs." Mr. Cole's engravings after the old masters still lead the illustrations, and at the opposite extreme we are inclined to place the cuts of fowls, so far beneath the art of Bewick in plumage.

In the two volumes of *St. Nicholas* for 1890 Mrs. Ritchie's account of the boyhood of Thackeray is quite the literary gem. Boys have their meed of attention in Mr. Walter Camp's four articles on inter-collegiate football and five on base-ball. In the geographical field Mr. Glave's Congo papers should be mentioned, the writer being one of Stanley's lieutenants; but in the nature of the case his narrative would hardly have been different if intended for adults. There is a short paper also on the hurricane disaster to the war-ships at Samoa. Mr. Palmer Cox's Brownies disport themselves through both volumes. The illustrated paper, "Through a Detective Camera," is childish chiefly in its pictures, which are interesting and afford a legitimate employment of process engraving.

Mr. Howells's "Boy's Town" is perhaps the main feature of *Harper's Young People* for 1890, and we have already spoken of that. In the useful line of science we notice Mr. Felix Oswald's "Home Studies in Natural History" and Mr. Wm. Hamilton Gibson's kindred papers on familiar insects. There is an authoritative account of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the school-days of our Presidents have furnished a topic which will be sure to attract all ambitious boys, who ought, perhaps, to be reminded that had certain of our Presidents been cut off in their school-days, the country would have been the better for it. Mrs. Burton has done a natural and very proper thing in dramatizing 'Alice in Wonderland' in three acts. This volume shows a steady encroachment of process upon wood-engraving.

We despair of analyzing the miscellany of the *Boys' Own Paper* (or *Boys' Own Annual*, as the bound twelfth volume reads on the cover), published by the London Religious Tract Society (New York: Fleming H. Revell). A comparison of it with *Harper's Young People*, which nearly resembles it in size, would be as interesting as it would be laborious. The American magazine is content with one colored plate for the year, but the English gives one to each number, usually after well-known oil paintings. The wood engravings are relatively crude. There is a great deal of useful information packed away in these 824 pages.

Again we have to record a number of new editions of works which need no fresh praise. Mr. William Henry Goodyear's 'History of Art' (A. S. Barnes & Co.) has a special pertinence to the holiday season in its dress—a brilliant binding without, and multicolor plates within, besides the fair text which addresses itself to classes, art students, and tourists in Europe. From Macmillan & Co. we have a charming embodiment of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' with a preface by Austin Dobson, who takes as his theme the history of this tale, as illustrated in England, America, and on the Continent of Europe by successive generations of artists from 1780 to the present attempt by Hugh Thomson. One may enjoy Mr. Thomson's sketchy designs, especially his initial letters, and head and tail-pieces, and still agree with Mr. Dobson that, foreign artists apart, "Goldsmith has not hitherto found his fitting pictorial interpreter." The same firm puts forth, after eight years, a second edition of W. C. Lefroy's 'Ruined Abbeys of Yorkshire,' a series of papers which we think originally appeared in the *Portfolio*, accompanied, as here, by drawings by A. Brunet-Debaines and H. Toussaint. Mr. Lefroy writes for the popular intelligence, and invests his discourse with literary grace and a feeling of veneration. The book is a good preparation for or souvenir of travel in Yorkshire. The "Laurel-Crowned Tales" of A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, are continued with 'Picciola'; and a companion series of "Laurel-Crowned Letters," of which much may be made by a wise choice, is begun with 'The Best Letters of Lord Chesterfield' and 'The Best Letters of Horace Walpole.' The typographical conception and execution of these volumes are admirable.

Mr. J. G. Rosengarten's valuable work on 'The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States' first took the shape of lectures, then of a small pamphlet, then of a book (1886), and now, in an enlarged second edition, fills nearly 300 pages (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.). As it has commendably been wholly reset, we cannot well indicate the latest additions, nor is it necessary in the case of the sole monograph on the subject of it. There is a full index of names. This historical study is in a way a companion to G. Körner's important review of the German element in this country ('Das Deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika 1818-1848'), of which a second edition appeared in 1884 (New York: E. Steiger). Mr. Körner's chapter on New York, by the way, opens with the late August Belmont, emphasizing his political influence, which of recent years has quite passed away even from common remembrance.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's 'Songs of a Savoyard' (Geo. Routledge & Sons) are so many plums from his several comic operas, duly accredited in the table of contents, and illustrated by his pencil with much individuality of humor. In fact, we have here a more refined 'Hood's Own,' and there is no predicting how many homes in which these lyrics are familiar and ready to be resung will desire this pretty volume when they learn of its existence.

The periodical called *Travel*, which Mr. W. M. Griswold issues at Cambridge, Mass., editing it with a selection and abridgment of approved narratives of personal visits to places famous for natural beauty and historical association, now rounds out two volumes. Their field is almost wholly European. The editor's name is an assurance that there is an index.

Mr. William R. Thayer has had reprinted his 'Historical Sketch of Harvard University from the Foundation to May, 1890.' It contains an account of the material and corporate growth of the college; of the progress of education; of student life, including Commons, Prayers, Discipline, Athletics, Secret Societies and Clubs, and College Customs. Copies may be had by forwarding fifty cents to the author at 15 Ware Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Scribner & Welford send us the first number of the quarterly *Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature*, edited by Prof. S. D. Salmond, D.D., and published in Edinburgh by T. & T. Clark. It opens with a review of Martineau's 'Seat of Authority in Religion.' The projectors have felt the need in English of journals such as Germany can point to in this kind. The get-up of the magazine has been well devised.

A committee of the American Society of Naturalists on science-teaching in the schools have prepared an address to college faculties with a view to securing some work in natural or physical science as a requirement for admission. They recommend the selection of phænogamic botany, human physiology, and physical geography, but would allow preparatory schools to suit their own convenience and equipment, at least for the present. No one can doubt the desirability of such a reform if it can be accomplished. The chairman of the committee is Prof. Samuel F. Clarke of Williams College.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Economic Association has been appointed for December 26-30, at Washington, in the hall of the Columbian University, with headquarters at the Arlington Hotel. The last evening session will be held jointly with the American Forestry Association at the National Museum.

The eighth annual Convention of the Modern Language Association of America will be held in University Hall, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., on December 29, 30, and 31. On the evening of the 29th an address will be delivered before the Association by Landon C. Garland, A.M., LL.D., Chancellor of Vanderbilt University. At the subsequent sessions of the Convention papers will be presented by Professors E. H. Babbitt, New York; W. M. Baskervill, Vanderbilt University; Calvin S. Brown, Vanderbilt University; R. F. Butler, Woman's College, Baltimore; Albert S. Cook, Yale University; Charles Davidson, Belmont, Cal.; Alcée Fortier, Tulane University; John Phelps Fruit, Bethel College; James M. Garnett, University of Virginia; Frederick M. Page, University of the South; Hugo Albert Rennert, University of Pennsylvania; Henry E. Shepherd, College of Charleston; and Miss L. M. McLean, University of California.

—Two collections of sonnets, published simultaneously by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, attempt to show what America has accomplished in this province of literature. Col. Higginson and Mrs. E. H. Bigelow edit the smaller one, 'American Sonnets,' in which about 150 authors are represented by 250 sonnets, the largest allowance to any one writer being four examples; Mr. C. H. Crandall edits the other, 'Representative Sonnets by American Poets,' and gives 445 sonnets distributed among about 225 authors, with a maximum allowance of seven to any one writer. Mr. Crandall accompanies his collection with a long essay upon the history of the sonnet, with many examples from foreign sources; and although he is deficient in critical faculty and is not free from faults of taste, his paper is a painstaking monograph, and contains much information of real value to the student of the sonnet. The two collections necessarily cross each other, but less than would be expected. The very slight degree of merit required for admission is shown by the fact that although Mr. Crandall includes nearly seventy-five more writers than Col. Higginson, the latter finds room in his smaller volume for fifty writers whom Mr. Crandall ignores. The quality of choiceness in poetry is not to be looked for in either, and both seem to have aimed at representing the host of minor poets.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On this ground the palm must be given to Mr. Crandall, whose book does not lose more by the omission of the fifty whom Col. Higginson has temporarily saved from oblivion than it gains by his own larger charity in the same direction. His selection of examples from the better known poets, such as Lowell, also seems to us better in most instances; and he has not passed by any notable single sonnet. Both editors rank American contemporary sonnets higher than the same work of English writers, as did Mr. Sharpe in his recent collection similar to these; and certainly our minor poets reach a higher general average in the sonnet than in other forms of poetry. Whether this is a sign of strength or of weakness may be doubted. Either of the two collections is ample enough to satisfy a moderate appetite in sonnet-lovers. Each is fully supplied with indexes, and while Mr. Crandall adds a biographical dictionary of the authors, Col. Higginson is at pains to give the source of each piece with great particularity. The smaller volume is the more dainty in its manufacture.

—Some measure of the eagerness of mankind to get hold of Dr. Koch's lymph is afforded by the article Phthisis in the eleventh volume of Dr. Billings's great 'Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U.S.A.' It fills 78 pages in large and small type, and the allied rubrics of Pleura and Pneumonia fill 26 and 60 pages respectively. The diseases of the lungs, therefore, which fall within this portion of the alphabet (Phæ–Reg) require one-seventh of the 1,102 quarto pages. A near approach to this proportion is made by Pregnancy (67) and Puerperal (76), to say nothing of the brief entries under Quadruplets and Quintuplets. Among miscellaneous titles, Pharmacy and its kindred fill 62 pages, of which 8 are devoted to a very valuable conspectus of legislation on the subject, arranged by countries; Physiology, 41; Psychology, 15. There are 22 pages given to Physicians, mostly addresses to the profession; and 8 pages to Quacks and Quackery. In the materia medica, Quinine leads with 14 pages, followed by Potassium with 12 and Phosphorus with 10. The relation of medical science to our social evils is shown by the entries under Police, Poor, Population and Overpopulation, Prisons and Prisoners (19 pages), Prostitution (13 pages), Quarantine (17 pages), etc. The Phonograph already has a place, for has not a writer treated of its use in physical diagnosis? Photography, of course, is represented, though somewhat meagrely. Dr. Billings can refer to an article of his own on composite photography as applied to craniology. The Railroad, with its accidents and diseases, also cuts a figure. Among the personal titles one meets even with Rabelais, and we notice a 'Physical Dictionary,' published in London in 1657 by J. Garfield. There is a Garfield Road (Lavender Hill) to this day in London, but it may be a new designation taken from our President of that name. Female physicians will be dealt with under Women in a later volume, but a venerated pioneer in Philadelphia, the late Dr. Ann Preston, is recorded with her works.

—The humors of a catalogue like this are not inconsiderable when one seeks for them among the long-winded titles of an earlier century. We might cite that London tract of Philander Misaurus's (1735) on "The Honor of the Gout; or, a rational discourse, demonstrating that the gout is one of the greatest blessings which can befall mortal man; that all gentlemen who are weary of it are their own enemies; that those practitioners who offer at the cure are the vainest and most mischievous cheats in nature," etc. But not to delay over these, we have been struck with the tale told by the six pages given to Phrenology. They remind us of a fought-out battlefield. The first shot was fired by Gall in a Dutch edition of 1806, and the last survivor of his literary followers emptied his rifle about 1852. In these forty-six years the doctrine undoubtedly received its quietus; but one has only to con the works here designated to recognize the fact that phrenology had a mission which it triumphantly fulfilled. It was a great leaven. Classed by its assailants with materialism and atheism, its friends affirmed "the harmony between phrenology and revelation," declared it "not opposed to the principles of religion, nor to the precepts of Christianity," were led by it into "considerations respecting the recognition of friends in another world, on the affirmed descent of Jesus Christ into hell, on phrenology in connexion with the soul, and on the existence of a soul in brutes." But also, following George Combe, they discussed "human responsibility as affected by phrenology"; got new light on the moral bearings of heredity and of marriage; found in phrenology a scientific basis of education and even of medicine, and linked it to the cause of temperance and total abstinence. In all these directions the ferment continued long after the doctrine had lost fashion, credit, and propagators, loosening the bands of the old theology, and paving the way for the acceptance of Darwinism. It is interesting to observe in this catalogue how the earlier "science" of Physiognomy worked in parallel lines. A translation in 1635 of Adamantius's 'Physiognomicon' (1544) treated "des indices que la nature a mis au corps humain par où l'on peut découvrir les mœurs et les inclinations d'un chacun." Pitta's 'Treatise on the Influence of Climate on the Human Species, and on the Varieties of Men resulting from It' (1812), included "an account of the criteria of intelligence which the form of the head presents; and a sketch of a rational system of physiognomy as founded on physiology." An undated work issued by E. Benson at Leipzig seems to be a caricaturist's manual for hitting off "die Aehnlichkeit von Menschen mit gewissen Thieren." The colophon of Michael Scotus's 'Liber Phisionomiæ' (*circa* 1500) styles the work "de procreatione et hominis phisionomia opus."

—The way in which the interests of a whole nation are sometimes sacrificed in order to put more money into the purses of a few capitalists, has never been better illustrated than by the fate of the bill to enlarge the boundaries of the Yellowstone Park, to which *Garden and Forest* devotes a timely and forcible article in its issue of December 10. Eight years ago a bill was placed before Congress proposing the inclusion within the Park reservation of a large area of forest-covered mountains to the south and west. These lands are useless for grazing or agricultural purposes, while it is of the utmost importance that the forests should be preserved from fires and lumbermen. Their disappearance would diminish a needed water supply, and would seriously impair the scenic features to which this Park chiefly owes its international fame—the geysers, hot springs, and waterfalls. Moreover, the country south of the Park is a favorite breeding-place of the elk and other animals, which cannot be really protected in the Park as long as they are allowed to be slaughtered in vast numbers every year in its immediate neighborhood. Secretaries Lamar, Vilas, and Noble have in their annual reports recommended the passage of such a bill, and the Senate has passed it four times, but it has always been lost in the House, owing to the tactics of a small lobby who oppose its passage unless the exclusive privilege is granted to a railway company to lay fifty or sixty miles of track in order to reach the small mining camp of Cooke, just outside the northeastern corner of the Park. An effort has been made to compromise matters by making the Yellowstone River the northeastern boundary, which would not abandon any important scenic features, and would allow the Montana Mineral Railway Company or any one else to build to the mines. But this is precisely what the Montana Mineral Railway Company does not want, aiming as it does at a monopoly of the right to build, and to build in the Park. This, as *Garden and Forest* remarks, would be the beginning of the end.

—Prof. Theodor Kolde of Erlangen, the painstaking and faithful biographer of Luther, has done the cause of historical truth a service by refuting, in a little pamphlet entitled 'Luther's Selbstmord' (Leipzig: Deichert), the alleged discovery by Dr. Paul Majunke that Luther committed suicide. The manner in which this discovery was accomplished is characteristic of the unscrupulousness of the recent Ultramontane historians of the Janssen school, which is beginning to become a serious danger to the reputation of German historiography. We have a large number of authentic statements of eye-witnesses regarding the peaceful end of the great reformer, some of them written the very night of Luther's death, in which not the slightest intimation of a suicidal end occurs. This evidence, however, does not trouble Dr. Majunke very much. In a pamphlet of an obscure Italian writer of the year 1593 he finds the assertion of an anonymous servant of Luther's, that on the morning of February 18, 1546, his master had been found hanging to the post of his bed, and upon this belated and groundless rumor Majunke builds his startling discovery, which has been heralded by the Ultramontane press of Germany as a great masterpiece of historical research. It is to be hoped, though hardly to be expected, that Prof. Kolde's pamphlet will put an end to this disgraceful matter.

—After the lapse of nearly a century, the publishing house of J. G. Cotta in Stuttgart has revived the *Musenalmanach*, which played such a prominent part in German literature during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The first German *Musenalmanach* was issued at Göttingen in 1770 by Boie & Gotter, in imitation of the *Almanach des Muses*, which had met with such signal success in Paris five years before. A little later in the same year (1770), a similar work appeared at Leipzig, and in a short time annuals and anthologies of this kind sprang up like mushrooms in all parts of Germany and Austria as the organs of literary cliques; but the original enterprise, under the skilful management of Boie, held its own pecuniarily as well as poetically against all competitors. It numbered among its contributors some of the most eminent authors of that day, and was conducted by Voss from 1776 till 1800, when it quietly expired. A rival *Musenalmanach* was started at Göttingen in 1776, under the patronage of Bürger, and led a rather precarious existence till 1805. The *Musenalmanach* for 1891, edited by Dr. Otto Braun of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, is altogether an attractive volume, beautifully printed and elegantly bound in rococo style, with original designs by some of the best Munich artists.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LECKY'S IRISH HISTORY.—I.

A History of England in the Eighteenth Century. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. Vols. VII. and VIII. D. Appleton & Co. 1890.

WITH these two volumes, forming the seventh and eighth of the whole work, Mr. Lecky's 'History of England during the Eighteenth Century' comes to a close. They are occupied entirely with Irish affairs during the memorable years from 1795 to 1800, and constitute by far the fullest account of the events of those years which has yet been given to the world. Their fulness and minuteness are quite out of proportion to the treatment of English affairs during any period of corresponding length; but this is not a defect, for the period is one of supreme importance, and needed elucidation more than any other of the topics with which the whole treatise deals. It is entitled to a similarly careful examination at our hands.

Several critics of Mr. Lecky's book have remarked with truth that the Irish parts of it are the best done and the most likely to be permanently valuable. That this should be the case is due not merely to the fact that Mr. Lecky, as an Irishman, is specially interested in the annals of his country, and that those annals have received inadequate treatment from his predecessors, but also to the character of his own mind and method. He is rather an historical essayist than an historian in the old sense of the term. He wants either the will to paint, or the special talent for painting, a large canvas, such as may bring under the eye many scenes and many groups simultaneously acting their respective parts in the vast drama of English movement and progress. His book is, therefore, much less a narrative, telling a connected story and covering the whole of a large field, than a series of studies dealing with detached points or problems in the political and social history of the century.

This defect of method is less felt when the field to be covered is comparatively small; and thus Mr. Lecky succeeds much better, especially in the department of politics, in giving us a satisfactory and comprehensive view of the lesser island than he does of the greater. The English parts of his book do not contain an adequate account either of the constitutional changes and political struggles that went on during the reigns of the first three Georges, or of the part played by Britain in Europe and the world during that time. Such an account is still much needed. Hallam and May, Lord Stanhope and Mr. Massey, do not, taken together, give it to us; nor has Mr. Lecky added much to the work they have performed in the region of politics. But his Irish chapters, which begin with Elizabeth and carry the story down to 1800, constitute by far the best consecutive history of Ireland during the two centuries from the Tudor conquest—in a sense the first real conquest—till the Union to be found in our language. We feel this so strongly as to hope that the author will publish these chapters in a separate book, prefixing to them a sketch of the earlier history of the island, but not carrying, for a reason we shall subsequently state, his narrative below the year 1800. Such a book would deserve to be read, and would be read with profit, by many who will not open an eight-volume history of England during one century.

The two purely Irish volumes that are now before us possess several conspicuous merits. Not to dwell upon their agreeable style, for Mr. Lecky always writes easily and clearly, they bear witness to a careful and prolonged research into original documents which must have involved years of labor. A vast collection of official but confidential papers at Dublin Castle, to which, until recently, all access of students was debarred, and several collections of private letters preserved in England, have been examined by him, with the result of throwing a flood of new light upon the more obscure episodes of these years, and especially on the secret information which the Government received of the plans of the Irish conspirators. The merit of this great service to historical truth is enhanced by the spirit in which Mr. Lecky seems to have performed it. He inspires us with the most absolute confidence in his integrity. We are not speaking of verbal accuracy, for that is a matter on which only a person who should follow and verify his citations would be qualified to pronounce. But what he has given us bears the stamp of a scrupulous fairness and honesty in endeavoring to ascertain the real facts and present the exact impression which those facts make; a task whose difficulty those who have attempted to extract the truth from the contradictory accounts of Irish writers are best fitted to appreciate. This fairness is not less apparent in his descriptions than in his selections from illustrative letters and documents. He is obviously anxious to let every fact that can bear upon the questions in hand be fully stated and have its due effect upon the reader's mind.

Mr. Lecky's moral instincts are sound, and do not suffer him to attempt to gloze over ferocity and falsehood, after the fashion of the detestable book in which Mr. Froude has seemed to enjoy and almost to applaud the cruelties perpetrated by those who provoked and suppressed the insurrection of 1798. Some of the comments he interposes are, indeed, such as one scarcely expects from the writer who has seen the facts so clearly and set them forth with such unswerving fidelity. Mr. Lecky seems unable to rid himself of the notion that governments, however foolish and wicked, are nevertheless entitled to obedience and to what is called "loyalty" from their unhappy subjects; and hence, while he is describing the follies and crimes of the junto who ruled Ireland at the end of last century, he continues to be shocked by the "treason" of those who were endeavoring to overthrow them. He does not seem to see that grossly illegal conduct and acts of wanton cruelty are far more to be condemned when practised by a government than when resorted to by men whom oppression has driven wild. In one passage at the end of the book the partisanship of an Irish politician unhappily gets possession of him, and has dictated a passage which all who are not partisans will read with unfeigned regret. But we must repeat that although there is enough, even without that unlucky passage, to show what his political attitude is, our confidence in his fairness as an investigator and narrator remains unshaken, and disposes us to believe that no subsequent examination of the same sources will produce results substantially different from those which are here so fully and lucidly set forth.

The best parts of the book are, to our thinking, those which analyze the currents of opinion and summarize the motives of classes and individuals; the least successful those in which events are narrated. Mr. Lecky, as has been already remarked, is rather an historical essayist than an historian. He does not enjoy the process of telling a story, and makes comparatively little use of the opportunities for dramatic description which his subject offers. Compare his account of the rising in Wexford, or of the short campaign of General Humbert in Mayo, with Macaulay's account of the fight at Sedgmoor, and the difference in graphic force is surprising. So Mr. Lecky's description of the capture of Lord Edward Fitzgerald in Thomas Street, in Dublin, is less telling than Mr. Froude's account of the same incident. No doubt we believe Mr. Lecky's story, and read Mr. Froude's only as a piece of clever writing to which fancy may have contributed many details and carelessness altered others. If the choice is between want of color and want of accuracy, we prefer the former. Still, it is a pity that Mr. Lecky should not have tried to vary the monotonous gloom of his picture of Irish affairs by throwing somewhat more spirit and variety into his narrative.

How gloomy and monotonous that picture is, no one will adequately realize till he has read right through these volumes. From beginning to end the clouds never part to let one ray of sunlight through. Pitt's Government in England, Lord Camden (or rather the junto which ruled in his name) in Ireland, pass from one blunder or crime to another with as fatal a persistency as though their object had been to ruin the country and sow the largest crop of future evils. Lord Fitzwilliam comes on the scene for a few weeks as the messenger of peace and freedom, but is speedily removed. Lord Cornwallis attempts to mitigate the horrors which accompanied the repression of the rising of 1798, but his pleas for clemency are disregarded, and bring down on him the wrath of the "loyal" party. He is commissioned to bring about a union with England, and is himself convinced that the measure is a necessary one; but the corruption and intrigues by which he is obliged to push it through revolt him, and deepen, while they reveal, the turpitude of the system he has been sent to administer. Among those who surround these three Lord Lieutenants there are some men of marked talent, such as Fitzgibbon and Castlereagh, but not one whose character inspires us with respect. The single wise and humane figure that flits past is that of the Scotch soldier, Sir Ralph Abercromby, and he is speedily forced by the clamors of the dominant faction to withdraw from a part in which humanity and respect for law were disqualifications.

Nor do our spirits rise when we turn from the Government and their supporters to the popular party. The leaders are, no doubt, less personally repellent. Grattan is always brilliant, upright, dignified; and though Mr. Lecky calls his speeches "violent," they will not appear to American readers to go one word beyond what the circumstances of the time needed. Wolfe Tone impresses us by his tenacity, his clear-sightedness, his unselfish devotion to the cause he had embraced, his courage, not quailing in the presence of defeat and at the approach of an ignominious death. (Mr. Lecky's generous recognition of the merits of one whose politics excite his horror, contrasts well with the virulent acerbity of the Duke of Argyll's recent magazine attacks upon Tone's memory.) Arthur O'Connor, Lord E. Fitzgerald, Hamilton Rowan, and some of the minor rebel chiefs deserve the sympathy which we give to honesty and fortitude. But the profusion among the conspirators of persons ready to sell information to the Government, together with the ignorance, and in too many cases the ferocity, of the Roman Catholic peasantry who rose in rebellion, throw dark shades over the popular movement. However strongly one may condemn the Government, one can hardly wish success to the insurrection. And through the whole story of these six years one has the painful

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sense that things are getting steadily worse; that the wisdom of the few wise men, and the justice of the few just men, are being steadily overborne by the torrent of passion and hatred which had risen till it covered the island; that the miseries of these years were not to be redeemed by any brighter days to follow. It is above all this reflection that makes the book such unspeakably melancholy reading.

In a second article we shall advert to some of the chief points of controversy with which Mr. Lecky deals. To wind up these general remarks on his work, it is only necessary to add that his references to general history—European and American—are usually correct. Here and there an American reader will note some small error, as in the remark on "the close connection that subsisted between the north of Ireland and New England" (vol. ii., p. 122), whereas New England was that part of the United States which had received the smallest proportion of Ulster settlers; and as in the observations on the American and British Constitutions (vol. ii., p. 321, sq.), which indicate an imperfect grasp of the legal character of these two systems. Such small blemishes as these, however, may well be pardoned to a writer who has rendered the history of a most difficult period services so eminent as those we have sought to appraise.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—II.

If happiness depends upon games—and they have doubtless something to do with it—the young people of the present day ought to be happier than any of their predecessors; for in 'The Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Games and Sports' (Henry Holt & Co.) they can learn something about every game known to civilized life, and certainly no such collection has ever appeared before. Moreover, the natural tendency of boys, when not engaged in active out-door exercise, to test the various forces of nature, is fostered by a number of chemical and mechanical experiments, which it is to be hoped are not as dangerous as they look. A few years ago the literature of games was exclusively of English origin, but here is a book which is obviously American from "All Fours" clear through to "Yachting"; and in view of the wide range of subjects, it is pleasant to be able to report that a careful examination has failed to reveal any inaccuracies. The account of whist gives all the recent additions to the "American leads," now so generally adopted; the records of athletic contests are brought down to the present year; the official rules of football and other sports are given in full; and, in fact, everything seems to have been done to make the book complete and convenient for reference. The illustrations are numerous, and, besides elucidating the text, add not a little to the attractiveness of the volume.

Col. T. W. Knox's 'Horse Stories and Stories of Other Animals' (Cassell Publishing Co.) is an excellent book to give to an intelligent boy or girl. That part of it which relates to horses is as good in its way as 'Black Beauty,' and marks, as that admirable book does, the beneficent results of the work and teaching of Mr. Bergh's society. There has been a great improvement during recent years in the treatment of all kinds of horses, and the wide circulation of such books is a fruitful source of good. Any one who loves horses will appreciate these stories told about them, and at the same time will get many useful hints as to the best way of managing them. Very interesting, also, are the stories told by Col. Knox of a number of other animals, some of which are familiar and others very strange, like the long-nosed monkey of Borneo. The natives say of these monkeys that they are a race of men who have fled to the forest in order to avoid the payment of taxes; but a careful examination of the picture of the animal at page 174 fails to show a resemblance to any of our well-known tax-evading citizens, and the theory is probably devoid of scientific truth. The illustrations, by the way, are very good, and the only objection to the book is the introduction of a father and two sons as pegs on which to hang the stories. This produces a 'Sanford and Merton' flavor which may possibly pall even on a youthful appetite.

'A Yacht Voyage around England' (London: The Religious Tract Society; New York: Fleming H. Revell), by the late William H. G. Kingston, is an excellent book of its kind. A party of schoolboys spend the summer in visiting the principal English seaports, one of the number being the historian. While the style is generally marked by a boyish simplicity, considerable descriptive power is shown, the author's well-known familiarity with the sea being constantly evident. Especially good is the account of the rescue of a shipwrecked crew by a life-boat. Much historical information is given of the places visited, together with descriptions of dockyards, harbors, lighthouses, life-saving apparatus, fishing fleets, and in fact nearly everything which would be seen on such a voyage, including the resuscitation of a half-drowned person. There are numerous well-chosen pictures, which, though not very new, give the book an attractive appearance.

We have found 'The Knockabout Club in North Africa' (Boston: Estes & Lauriat), by Fred. A. Ober, very hard reading. There are numerous long quotations from various unnamed authors, and the passages which link them together are written in a dry, lifeless way not calculated to interest the young. One of the stories which form the padding to the volume is entirely out of place in a work of this character, and shows a singular lapse of judgment in the compiler. The illustrations are abundant and taking.

The modest preface to 'A Loyal Little Red-Coat,' by Ruth Ogden (Frederick A. Stokes Co.), at once disarms criticism. The heroine of this historical story, Hazel Boniface, is a stanch adherent of King George III., although the Revolutionary war is over and America no longer under monarchical rule. But Hazel's father had, with great personal loss, followed his honest convictions, and his little daughter loyally followed him. Her interview with Alexander Hamilton, and the fearlessness and naïve simplicity with which she gives her opinion on a case which the great lawyer had defended, is one of the best chapters in the book. The Van Vleet tea-party has a genuine colonial flavor that is appetizing. We would suggest, however, that with such a spirited heroine and in such stirring times the action of the story should have been more animated; but it is hindered not so much by historical movements as by rather long moral digressions, the truths of which should have been left a component part of the characters, needing no further demonstration. There are sixty original illustrations by H. A. Ogden, which show much skill in the faithful portrayal of the scenes and characters of the book.

Cassell & Co. have issued a new children's book by Maggie Browne, entitled 'Wanted—a King.' The sense of justice inherent in all children will, we think, be gratified by this story of how the wrongs of the Rhyme People were righted by a little girl who resolutely set about it. The wickedness of Grunter Grim, with whom we are all too well acquainted, in depriving Nurseryland of a king, is set at naught by this small child's perseverance in the use of a certain magic couplet. How Master Dicky Bird, with the four-and-twenty blackbirds, helped to circumvent the goblin, and how the Rhyme-Fairy found the missing rhyme, which was the key to the whole situation, is cleverly told. The whole is a delightful bit of nonsense, permeated by sweet lessons of content and good temper. The style is crisp, and keeps one's interest unflagging. The illustrations, by Harry Furness, are in keeping with the story.

In 'Dollikins and the Miser' (Boston: D. Lothrop Co.), Miss Frances Eaton has drawn a fine and spirited character. Dollikins is a brave and generous girl, battling against sharp poverty with a spirit as buoyant as the waves she makes her confidants and companions. She is not too good, either, for human nature's daily food, but has her ups and downs as a strong but undeveloped character would. Her influence upon the old miser is salutary, and while he does not learn to be "wasteful," as Dollikins earnestly desires him to be, his hand is gradually relaxing its clutch upon the hoarded dollars before death finally claims him. It is a pity that more care should not have been exercised in drawing the other characters, so that the book might take the rank which would otherwise have belonged to it.

The effort to lead children into the world of animal life and make them familiar there is a praiseworthy one; but children are sharp-sighted, and unless boldly taken into fairyland are inclined to question if too great a strain is put upon their credulity, and so the object aimed at is frustrated. In 'Mrs. Muff and her Friends,' by Mary Lee Etheredge (Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.), we think the author has made this mistake. Some of Mrs. Muff's (the family cat's) gossip is amusing, but we do not believe her stories will serve to bring children into more intimate relations with her friends.

Mrs. Molesworth, in her 'Children of the Castle' (Macmillan), deals with the supernatural in generous fashion. The grim old castle, standing on sea-washed cliffs, affords unusual opportunities for the visits of those mysterious folk who are said to have the power of reading our thoughts even better than we ourselves; and so, as occasion offers, the children of the castle (Ruby and Mavis, with a boy cousin, who comes to visit them) receive visits from a certain princess belonging to Mystery Land who aids them in overcoming their faults. The analogy between the awakening of the conscience, or moral vision, and natural sight is true enough, and there can be no doubt about the beauties that are revealed when the former is cleared of cobwebs. But we could wish that the author had not the habit of taking us so suddenly in and out of the supernatural world. This must be confusing to children and have a tendency to weaken the effect of the story. The illustrations are by Walter Crane.

We bespeak a welcome for "Grace Greenwood's" 'History of My Pets' and 'Stories of My Childhood' (United States Book Co.), now reissued many years after their first appearance, but comparing favorably with the major part of our juvenile literature in interest and in literary style. They have the pre-eminent merit, almost lost sight of in the too conscious productions of the present day, of being written with an eye single to the children who are invited to read them. Hence clearness, directness, simplicity in the narra-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tive, with nothing for adults to read between the lines.

Mr. Cabot Lodge, though now identified with the Force Bill, has shown a tender side for children in his collection of 'Ballads and Lyrics,' of a less ambitious time. In like manner, his late political antagonist, Mr. William Everett, has addressed himself to the young in 'Double Play' and 'Changing Base,' stories now ten or a dozen years old; and this season he writes a sequel to the latter story, called 'Thine, Not Mine,' an attempt to develop a character whose prime weakness is unconscious selfishness. Dr. Everett has a very intimate acquaintance with boy nature, and the action and speech he attributes to his dramatis personæ are natural and probable. The episode of "David Porter's Boys" is true to the life, and the peril of gangs of boys subservient to a bullying leader is usefully suggested and not in the least overdrawn. For all that, we would not have had this young ruffian horsewhipped on the street by the passionate father of one of his victims, even if Dr. Everett should contend that Mr. Rice was merely behaving consistently with his own nature. There are other things which we would have omitted, because in writing for children we think selection a duty. The story will be found interesting, with much wholesome morality openly and implicitly contained in it. Its rank as a sequel, about which the author appears to entertain some doubt, remembering the usual fate of sequels, may be safely left to the readers of 'Changing Base.'

THREE ILLUSTRATED NOVELS.

Port Tarascon. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Henry James. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

The Aztec Treasure-House. By Thomas A. Janvier. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

The Begum's Daughter. By Edwin Lassetter Bynner. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE adventures of the illustrious Tartarin are brought to a close in the third volume, entitled 'Port Tarascon.' The hero of Algeria and the Alps is seen as the victim of a tremendous practical joke which entails ruin on the Tarasconians and brings about his own downfall. The spectacle of human folly is here exaggerated beyond the limits of even transient belief, and, to the English mind at least, is excessively strained, unnatural, and tiresome. The spirit of the Tartarin extravagances is Gallic to the last degree, the style in which they are written is French to the finger tips, and both spirit and style are so thoroughly un-English that he who knows Tartarin only through an English version must be utterly bewildered in trying to account for his widespread fame. Even in the original, he is puzzling, rather meaningless, and very dull to the reader who is not about as French as a born Frenchman. Caricature is always a poor sort of amusement for those unfamiliar with its original or foundation, and few indeed are the Englishmen so intimately acquainted with the vainglorious, romancing Frenchman of the *Midi* that they can enjoy Tartarin as heartily as they enjoy Pickwick, to whom the Tarasconian is much more nearly related than to the author's favorite comparative figure, Don Quixote.

It is hardly necessary to say that the most and best that can be done for "Port Tarascon" in English has been done by Mr. James; and if we cannot agree with his appreciative introduction, it is doubtless because we cannot so readily and completely adopt the French point of view. The book is very finely printed and bound, and nothing except eyes irrespective of nationality is needed to enjoy the illustrations.

Story-tellers apparently never tire of the fabled city built by a primitive people in the least accessible locality, the home of an heroic race and the storehouse of vast treasure. The search for such a city is the subject of Mr. Janvier's 'Aztec Treasure-House.' It is a much more reasonable and readable story than most of its kind, and as exciting and marvellous as any. The opening chapters are perhaps a little too serious to catch the attention of young readers, but, once the expedition to the heart of the Mexican Mountains is started, the spirit never flags and the interest increases steadily. The men who make up the party of exploration are well chosen and characterized with great distinctness. Dr. Palgrave never forgets his mistress, Science, nor the saintly Fray Antonio his longing for the martyr's crown of thorns; the Yankee engineer and railway-man keep the promised treasure steadily in view; the Indian boy Pablo and his donkey, the Wise One, are delightful figures, indispensable both to point the moral and adorn the tale. Altogether, the 'Aztec Treasure-House' is a most admirable book for youngsters, since it satisfies the healthy craving for adventure, and never degenerates into wild, stupid sensationalism.

The beginning of the 'Begum's Daughter' is discouraging. One despairs of finding a leading thread in the categorical description of New Amsterdam of the year 1689, or in the plentiful, disconnected gossip of the hucksters on market-day. The clandestine love-affair of the young aristocrat, Van Dorn, with Hester Leisler arouses a mild interest, but not until he begins to develop the character of Jacob Leisler and his political ambitions does the author show his strength. No single episode in any modern historical novel is better told than is this of the Leisler insurrection in the city of New York; and the construction, from the bare facts of history, of a living, breathing Leisler is simply masterly. In the end we are permitted to see the coarse, fanatical, brutal Leisler, as he saw himself when brought face to face with a shameful death—a death in which legal justice was not identical with human justice. History may not justify Leisler, but Mr. Bynner, in his finishing touches, rouses a sympathy for him which puts history to scorn.

These days are full of effort to popularize history, to make it palatable for the mature and entertaining for the young. Mr. Bynner's contribution to the movement is not pretentious, but it is very successful. Any one who may read 'The Begum's Daughter' will retain a clear memory of the events which brought about the Leisler insurrection, and a fair impression of all the people conspicuously engaged in it.

Marie Antoinette and the End of the Old Régime, etc., etc., etc. By Imbert St.-Amand. Translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry. 6 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1890.

IN these translations of the interesting series of sketches by M. Imbert St.-Amand of court life in France under the Old Régime, the Consulate, and the First Empire, we have found an unexpected amount of pleasure and profit. The writer assumes that his readers are acquainted with the main facts; he therefore addresses himself simply to the task of illustration, and it must be confessed that he performs this function in a very agreeable fashion. He cites for us passages from forgotten diaries, hitherto unearthed letters, extracts from public proceedings, and the like, and contrives to combine and arrange his material so as to make a great many very vivid and pleasing pictures. Nor is this all. The material he lays before us is of real value, and much, if not most of it, must be unknown save to the special students of the period. There is accordingly abundant opportunity afforded the reader to draw from these contemporary records other lessons and inferences than those presented in the text, if he chooses so to do. We found ourselves, during our perusal of these volumes, while in the main willingly following the author's lead, yet continually tempted to wander off in other trains of thought, to indulge in other reflections, to draw other conclusions. And this is as it should be in an historical work. No historical writer can expect to exhaust the subject of which he treats. He can only hope to present those aspects, those conclusions, which seem to him to be the most important. His work will be all the more valuable if he furnishes his readers with material of which they also can make their own individual use.

The series begins with a book entitled 'Marie Antoinette and the End of the Old Régime.' The writer is a strong royalist, a sincere Catholic, and an ardent admirer of the Queen. He dwells with evident pleasure on the gay times before the storm broke. "No one," said Chateaubriand, "has seen anything who has not seen the pomp of Versailles." "No one," said Talleyrand, "who did not live before 1789 has any idea of the charm of life." We have not space here, of course, for details, but we may say that the famous story of the diamond necklace is extremely well told in these pages.

Then follow five volumes on the Napoleonic period—'Citizeness Bonaparte,' 'The Wife of the First Consul,' 'The Court of the Empress Josephine,' 'The Happy Days of the Empress Marie Louise,' and 'Marie Louise and the Decadence of the Empire.' In these narratives, or pictures as they might fairly be called, the author takes us behind the scenes of the great Napoleonic drama. He shows us the human interests that lay behind the attitudes, the speeches, the actions of the great players. Notwithstanding that he comes to the task of narrating this epoch in the history of his country with the convictions and prejudices of a royalist, his treatment of it is very just, very moderate, and, let us say, very human. To him Napoleon is no prodigy, no monster, no deity; there is no call either for unqualified admiration or for utter abhorrence. With the aid of the copious extracts from his correspondence given by M. St.-Amand, one may, it seems to us, get a sufficiently clear notion of the man Napoleon; one may watch and intelligently study the development of his character from first to last. It is needless to say, therefore, that our author does not occupy the standpoint which is to-day so much in fashion; Napoleon is not to him an unaccountable prodigy, as he is to Taine, nor is he the embodiment of unscrupulous selfishness, as he appears to Lanfrey. Our author has taken pains to be fair, to be just, to be considerate, and to try to put himself in Napoleon's place; and we have risen from a perusal of these books, which are the work of a man whose fundamental views of public policy array him among the opponents of Napoleon, with a feeling that a considerable advance has been made in the historical treatment of an epoch which has hitherto been practically abandoned to the bitterest of parti-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

san writers. It is something, certainly, when a French royalist can write calmly and in a fair and candid way about the great Emperor, when he shows us by these books of his that he freely allows the rightfulness of according a large place in French history to the grand and tragical events of the First Empire. We do not mean to imply that M. St.-Amand has written a history, or has thrown new light on the important questions of that period; but merely that in his sketches of the history of that time (for that is really all his books are) he has dealt with his subject in the right spirit.

We can, therefore, cordially commend these books to the attention of our readers. They will find them attractive in their arrangement, never dull, with much variety of scene and incident, and admirably translated by Mr. Perry. We suspect, though we do not know it, that he has availed himself fully of his privileges as a translator in giving to his version a purely English construction and flavor; but his work is all the better for that.

London Letters, and Some Others. By George W. Smalley. Harper & Bros. 1890. 2 vols.

It is not often the case that contributions to the daily press will bear reproduction in the form of a book. They are necessarily brief, almost necessarily disconnected, and generally possess but a transitory interest. To say that the letters here selected from Mr. Smalley's voluminous correspondence with the New York *Tribune* endure this test upon the whole very well, is, therefore, to award them high praise. The collection might have been made smaller with improvement to its quality, but it could no doubt have been made much larger without deterioration. As it is, there is a sufficient range of topics for all tastes, and at the same time there is enough upon each topic.

For nearly a generation Mr. Smalley has devoted himself to summarizing contemporary history, with an inevitable increase in the suggestiveness of his matter. He knows the recent past continuously and not in spots. His letters, if published in full, would tell very nearly what the ordinary American wanted to know and has known concerning the course of events in Europe, or at least in Great Britain. Upon this account we apprehend that he has made a mistake in disregarding the chronological order. The sense of progress and development is lost unless the reader picks out the letters in the order in which they were written, which is something that few of us will have the patience to do. By reading last what was written first, confusion is frequently produced, and what the author would naturally leave as the final impression is effaced by that which he had intended to precede it.

It is true that for most of what Mr. Smalley writes, chronology is not very important. He knows that what his readers want is gossip, and gossip is what he gives them. Of history in the philosophical sense he has nothing to say; when he discourses of society, it is society as understood by Mrs. Grundy. Current events he notes as they occur; whatever the pocket camera or phonograph can fix, that he reports, but he does not concern himself with causes or with political or social tendencies. It might almost be said that he has no opinions of his own, for he feels it incumbent upon him to give the opinions that he hears, and he thinks it proper to impress his readers with the fact that his information is derived from the very highest sources. "He could an if he would" tell us much more than he does, but he will violate no confidences. He will quote most impressively a remark in itself sufficiently commonplace, and add regretfully that he must not name the man who made it, but he will say that he was one of the first three statesmen of England—as if it made any difference. He visits Lord Aberdeen at Dublin Castle, and he reports: "One of the oldest residents in Dublin, a man distinguished in the University and in society, told me that during his forty years' experience he had never known so much accomplished in the way of entertaining at the Castle as by Lord and Lady Aberdeen." In the name of the Prophet—figs!

But it is wrong to shoot at the performer when he is doing his best. Is not the world, after all, most interested in unimportant things and in unimportant aspects of important things? And is it not the business of the newspaper correspondent to tell the world what will most interest it? In this view Mr. Smalley's letters deserve the highest praise. It should be said of him, also, that even if he loves gossip—as who does not?—and magnifies his own position, he is no tale-bearer or scandal-monger. Without doubt he must have suppressed many a racy anecdote, many a fascinating revelation, from the honest conviction that his American readers would be better without such knowledge; and, for a man of the world not devoid of conceit in his worldliness, this is no small sacrifice.

We find Mr. Smalley at his poorest when he undertakes the social essay. He is not endowed with humor, and his touch is not light. He takes himself much too seriously, and it is sometimes painful to observe the weight which he attaches to his own utterances. Social distinctions oppress him grievously, and the requirements of etiquette are as severe to him as the Levitical law to the Pharisees. Much better are the personal sketches; superficial generally, but often clever and interesting, containing the details that can be obtained only through personal observation. The account of Carlyle is particularly pleasing. But it is in the description of spectacles of broad human interest that Mr. Smalley really excels. The letters on Mr. Gladstone's "Midlothian Campaigns" have a swing to them that carries the reader away, and the impression they create is often so vivid that for most people it would be almost better to read the account than to behold the spectacle that occasioned it. In some of the descriptions of pageants there is a little too strong a suggestion of the trial of Warren Hastings, but there are touches of unquestionable originality, as where we are told, in an account of the opening of Parliament, that the Queen wears a better fitting dress than she did upon a like occasion six years before.

Strolls by Starlight and Sunshine. By W. Hamilton Gibson. Harper & Brothers. 1890. 8vo, 194 pp., with sixty-two illustrations by the author.

To the facile pencil and artistic insight of the author of this dainty volume we have been indebted in the past, as on the present occasion, for the adequate illustration of minor bits of nature. The leaves and petals of his woodland posies wave or droop with absolute fidelity to the manner of their originals. No stuffed birds sat as models for him, nor are these cabinet butterflies on patent invisible pins. The charm inherent in unsophisticated nature has deftly been transferred in black and white. For some of us a delightful reminiscence, for others, doubtless, a revelation is thus conveyed. It is difficult to imagine any great advance in quality over the best of these illustrations as possible in this direction. Some of the engraving, such as that by F. French; the block entitled "Night Witchery," by John P. Davis; and a delightful bit of woods by E. S. King, is worthy of special mention. The "process-work" by which some of the sketches are rendered directly from the artist's original, is more delicately and successfully printed than any we remember to have seen hitherto in an American book.

Nor is the text unworthy of its setting. In a "Midnight Ramble" and "Night Witchery," Mr. Gibson gives us the true aroma of the woods; in "Bird Notes" and "Bird Cradles" the feathered tribe seem almost to speak for themselves; while those who know the woods will hardly fail to glow responsive to the author's enthusiasm for his "Wild Garden." Lovers of beauty and of nature will, we think, be glad to possess this book, especially since so much of it as has already appeared in print has been immersed in the more or less incongruous matter of the monthly magazine.

The Art of Book-Binding: A Practical Treatise. By Joseph W. Zaehnsdorf. With plates and diagrams. 2d edition, revised and enlarged. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1890.

The first edition of Mr. Zaehnsdorf's book was published ten years ago; it contained more colored plates than the present edition, and it had the advantage of a larger page. Otherwise there is little difference in the later issue from its predecessor except that the more recent machinery finds mention—in so far, that is, as it may have been introduced into England. We doubt, for instance, if the machinery exists in England to-day to do work like the gilt-stamped leather covers of the new 'Century Dictionary.' The fact is that publisher's binding in leather like that of the dictionary just mentioned, the Remington 'Hiawatha,' Mr. Joseph Jefferson's 'Autobiography,' and certain other recent books, is much better done on this side of the Atlantic than on the other; and the finer *reliure de luxe* is far better done in France than in England. Mr. Zaehnsdorf nowhere shows any consciousness of the fact that Great Britain has done little or nothing for the art of the binder. Roger Payne was the greatest of British bookbinders, before Mr. Cobden-Sanderson showed how beautifully a modern book might be decorated; but Payne is not worthy of mention beside any one of half-a-dozen great French binders, and his influence on the development of the art has been unimportant. Perhaps as typical as anything of the merely imitative condition of the art in England to-day—always excepting the work done by Mr. Cobden-Sanderson—is the fact that there is not really an original design in either edition of Mr. Zaehnsdorf's book. It is to be noted, also, as not without significance, that the plates here reproduced as bindings by "Gascon" (*sic*) and "Derome," by "Grolier" and "Maioli," are some of them (and we think all of them) not original buildings by these artists or for these amateurs, but modern reproductions or imitations of their styles, presumably by Mr. Zaehnsdorf himself. The specimen of the style of Le Gascon, for example, offered in the third plate of this edition, cannot be other than a modern work, since the title of the book is given, 'Troupe de Voltaire,' a comparatively recent collection of portraits and biographies of actors at the Théâtre-Français. We may further remark that, although Mr. Zaehnsdorf must know, and no doubt does know, that Grolier and Maioli were not themselves binders, he

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

speaks of them two or three times very much as though they were.

The chief value of the present book is in its exact account of the technical processes now in use in England. There are lovers of bookbinding who think that the handicraft of bookbinding is as well understood in England as in France, and perhaps better, although, of course, no one could doubt the enormous artistic superiority of the French. English "forwarding" at its best is solid, and the workmanship is honest and thorough. It is only in the "finishing" that the inferiority of British art appears. It is pleasant to observe that Mr. Zaehnsdorf himself likes his own work better than the foreigner's. "I cannot agree," he says (p. 116), "that one must go to France now to have a book bound properly. The method of bookbinding is quite differently managed and worked there than (*sic*) it is here. I have witnessed both methods, and prefer the English one as being more substantial."

History of the Dominion of Canada. By the Rev. William Parr Greswell, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.C.I. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. 1890. Pp. 339.

THIS book is stated in the preface to be the first of a series designed to illustrate the progress of England's three great self-governing groups of colonies in North America, South Africa, and Australasia, and to be primarily intended for educational purposes in the higher classes of public schools. In the plan and treatment of its subject it bears evidence of the didactical purpose for which it was composed. It is very full, though cursory, in its statement of facts, and, while narrating events, does little to explain their causes. It exhibits industry rather than philosophy.

In its treatment of questions that involve the relations of the United States and Great Britain, it exhibits, not unnaturally, considerable bias, and is far from satisfactory. As illustrations we may take two important incidents: the war of 1812 and the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1854. In both cases the impression of the author appears to be that the dominant motive of the United States was a desire for the annexation of Canada. It is true that he mentions the British Orders in Council, by which American commerce was made a vicarious sacrifice in England's conflict with Napoleon, and the claim to search American vessels on the high seas and take out British subjects, as causes of the war of 1812. But he refers to these things rather as causes of "irritation," to which the people of the United States were especially susceptible because of the "large heritage of hatred and prejudice" which the war of Independence left behind, and declares in the end that "the war [of 1812] was a popular one, and the conquest of Canada appeared a simple matter."

So, when he relates the termination of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, he says: "The United States closed the treaty themselves in 1864, hoping to ruin Canada and cause her to ask for annexation." It may be affirmed that the author's impression on these points is not well founded, and that in neither case was the idea of conquest an appreciable motive. In reality, the reciprocity treaty was terminated in 1866; and if the author, when he stated that it was brought to an end in 1864, had recollected that in the latter year a civil war was raging in the United States, he could hardly have attributed to our statesmen the folly of acting at such a time upon the supposition that, as the result of their course, Canada would ask to be admitted into the Union. The discussions of the time show that the principal causes of the abrogation of the treaty were the disadvantages under which the United States labored in consequence of our then very extensive system of internal-revenue taxation, and, though in less degree, the dissatisfaction felt at the course of the authorities in Canada during our civil war. So far as the author relies upon the invasion of Canada during the war of 1812 as evidence of a desire for conquest, it is only necessary to point out that in any conflict of arms between the United States and Great Britain, Canada, for purely military reasons, would inevitably be an object of attack.

Translations into Greek and Latin Verse. By C. H. St. L. Russell, M.A. London: Percival & Co. 1890.

THIS book contains Greek and Latin metrical versions of passages from Shakspere, Milton, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, and others. The selections are well chosen, and the translator shows evidence of having profited by the ordinary training in prosody which has always played an important part in classical education in England. We have purposely used the word "ordinary" because it is well suited to these translations. Some consideration of Mr. Russell's Latin verses (he is better in Greek iambics) will illustrate our meaning. For instance, we should have been surprised to find a false quantity in them, or a spondee in the second half of a pentameter, or a monosyllable at the end of a hexameter, or a polysyllable forming two complete feet. One may avoid all this, and yet be like the man in Persius:

"Scit tendere versum
Haud secus ac si oculo rubricam derigat uno."

These are the very A B C of the art, and he who has not mastered its minuter details and its more delicate shades of color only makes us shudder at his rule-of-thumb productions.

We speak not now of a certain sense of the fitness of things. Only lack of this would permit a man, within the compass of a few pages, to put into the same metre Tennyson's "Peace; come away," and Dobson's rondeau to the English girl. It is no excuse, we think, to point to the fact that the Romans under the Empire so abused the elegiac as to employ it for all sorts of compositions. Such an abuse was made of the Heroic stanza in English literature, but fancy putting into Heroics the two songs by these living masters of metre! Horace would have afforded Mr. Russell variety enough. But his only attempt in logaœdics is another example of the fault to which we have called attention. Tennyson's "Fair ship," from 'In Memoriam,' suggested "Navis, quae tibi creditum," and into this metre was put the beautiful lament, without a thought that Horace never employed it for such a purpose, but almost entirely for songs of revelry and love ditties.

Again, we might speak of the patchwork style of writing Latin and Greek verses; wherein one searches the old poets for thoughts resembling the ones to be rendered, and bodily makes "copy" of them. This is much as if, having to put "Exegi monumentum" into English metre, one should begin with Shakspere—

"Not marble nor the gilded monuments
Of princes shall outlive this powerful rhyme"—

and, having reached "sume superbiam," should go on with Milton—

"——reign for ever and assume
Thy merits."

But we leave these more general matters, and, coming to particulars of language and structure, would point out to Mr. Russell that such a phrase as "Pleïadum praeëunt" is an awkward alliteration and as jarring as "adnixi infixis" or "tuis isto"; that we find no such words in Latin as "exivit" or "sente"; that the Roman ear objected to a monosyllable at the end of the first half of a pentameter; that, in the best poets, each elegiac distich contained a single thought which was not carried over to the next distich; that the same word should not be used in both its literal and its metaphorical sense within three lines; that the trick of sigmatism was criticised as early as the time of Euripides. Further, Mr. Russell seems not to have taken to heart the great truth that if in a Latin hexameter the word accents and the verse accents coincide, we have what is in fact little more than prose. Of course we do not mean that there should never be such correspondence. In fact, they are almost always found in the fifth and sixth feet. But in the other four, variety was easily obtained, and the reverse soon becomes tiresome. The very first line of the 'Aeneid' shows us how Virgil avoided coincidence of accent and ictus in the fourth foot; it is in this foot that Mr. Russell most often offends.

We have, perhaps, said enough to show why we called these verses ordinary. While they give proof generally of a pretty taste enough, and of not a little ingenuity, we find no evidence in them that the author is acquainted with the finer means by which poetical effects in Latin poetry were obtained. We should think that he does not belong to that party (happily growing) in the English universities, which has begun to realize the necessity of acquaintance with German methods of investigation and with the results of their research.

The Trees of North Eastern America. Illustrated from Original Sketches, by Charles S. Newhall. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1890. 8vo, pp. 250.

THIS is an attempt to provide an inexpensive book which shall so describe the trees of the older Northern States that any one without botanical knowledge can readily learn the names of the trees he meets with. Each kind of tree is described in language which avoids the usual technical terms as far as possible, and for each there is a drawing of a leaf or two, and sometimes a sketch of the fruit. In avoiding the old technical language the author has now and then coined a new expression which, while derived from English words, is perhaps as technical as the rejected term. Thus, "odd-feathered" is not much better than *odd-pinnate*, and "reverse-egg-shaped" is certainly no improvement on *obovate*. In spite of these superfluous neologisms, the book will prove to be of considerable value to those persons who desire to learn something about trees without having studied botany; and even one who knows trees fairly well already may learn something from it—for instance, that Rafinesque's name *Hicoria* is derived from a Greek word signifying "round," an origin much more classic than the *pawcohiccora* of the Virginia Indians, from which word came *hickory*, according to Dr. Trumbull. Then, too, we learn that the tulip-tree was known to "the ancients," and that "in some of their festivals they are said to have honored it by pouring over its roots libations of wine." As this tree was unknown in Europe until the seventeenth century, it may be wondered what ancients these were, or did the ancients send their libations to America by the Phœnician packets?

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Arnold, E. L. The Wonderful Adventures of Phra the Phœnician. Harper & Bros. 50 cents.
Balzac, H. de. The Alchemist. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
Banks, Mattie B. Dame Dimple's Christmas Celebration. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
Bellows, J. Dictionary: French and English, English and French. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.
Bertenshaw, T. H. Longmans' French Course. Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.
Bird, C. Elementary Geology. Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.
Buckley, Arabella B. Through Magic Glasses. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Bury, J. B. The Nemean Odes of Pindar. Macmillan & Co. $3.
Chamberlain, J. Speeches on the Irish Question. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.
Corelli, Marie. Wormwood. United States Book Co. 50 cents.
Cross, Anna, and Atkinson, Blanche. Rosalinda, and Other Fairy Tales. Scribner & Welford. $1.25.
Crowest, F. J. Cherubini. Scribner & Welford. $1.
Curtin, J. Myths and Folk-Tales of the Russians, Western Slavs, and Magyars. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Cuyler, Rev. T. L. How to be a Pastor. The Baker & Taylor Co. 75 cents.
Dumas, A. Swiss Travel. Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.
Dupuy, Elisabeth. The Dragon Yoke. John B. Alden.
Eliot, C. N. E. A Finnish Grammar. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Ellwanger, G. E. The Story of My House. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Farrar, C. S. Art Topics. Chicago: Chas. S. Farrar & Co.
Freytag, G. The Lost Manuscript. 2 vols. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. $4.
Gilbert, W. S. Songs of a Savoyard. George Routledge & Sons. $2.50.
Goldsmith, O. The Vicar of Wakefield. Macmillan & Co. $2.
Goodyear, W. H. The History of Art. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Gordon, J. A Successful Man. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.
Gordon, W. J. Foundry, Forge, and Factory. Fleming H. Revell. 80 cents.
Gordon, W. J. How London Lives. Fleming H. Revell. 80 cents.
Griswold, Hattie T. Lucille and her Friends. Chicago: Belford-Clarke Co.
Hazlitt, W. C. Studies in Jocular Literature. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.
Heald, Mrs. S. E. The Eagle's Plume: A Story of the Early Days of Vermont. Philadelphia: Sunshine Publishing Co.
Herbermann, C. J. The Bellum Catilinæ of Sallustius Crispus. Leach, Shewell, and Sanborn.
Hjelt, E. Principles of General Organic Chemistry. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.
Holcombe, W. H. A Mystery of New Orleans: Solved by New Methods. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.
Holden, W. Discovery of America. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
Howe, F. H. Thy Name is Woman. Belford Co. 75 cents.
Hugo, V. Ruy Blas. Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.
Jago, W. Inorganic Chemistry. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
Johnson, E. G. The Best Letters of Lord Chesterfield. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Latch, E. B. Indications of the First Book of Moses Called Genesis. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.
Litchfield, Grace Denio. Little He and She. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.50.
Loti, P. The Romance of a Spahi. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.
Macdonald, G. A Rough Shaking. George Routledge & Sons. $1.50.
McMahan, Anna B. The Best Letters of Horace Walpole. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Meade, L. T. The Honorable Miss. United States Book Co. 50 cents.
Miller, W. Latin Prose Composition. Part I. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.
Morris, I. H. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry. Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.
Munroe, K. Under Orders. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Nitobe, Inazo. The Intercourse between the United States and Japan. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.
Norris, W. E. Marcia. Harper & Bros. 40 cents.
Oliphant, Mrs. Royal Edinburgh. Macmillan & Co. $3.
Parry, C. H. French Passages for Unseen Translation. Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.
Paull, Mrs. George A. Prince Dimple and his Every-Day Doings. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.25.
Preston, Margaret J. Aunt Dorothy. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 60 cents.
Reed, Elizabeth A. Hindu Literature; or, The Ancient Books of India. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $2.
Saintine, X. B. Picciola. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Shedlock, J. S. Richard Wagner's Letters to his Dresden Friends. Scribner & Welford. $3.50.
Slosson, Annie T. Seven Dreamers. Harper & Bros.
Stoddard, W. O. Inside the White House in War Times. Charles L. Webster & Co.
Taylor, W. M. The Miracles of Our Saviour Expounded and Illustrated. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.75.
Tolstoi, L. The Dominion of Darkness. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co. 25 cents.
Van der Naillen, A. On the Heights of Himalay. John W. Lovell Co. 50 cents.
Vitry, J. de. Exempla. London: Published for the Folk-Lore Society.
Wallace, W. De W. Idle Hours. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
White, A. S. The Development of Africa. London: Geo. Philip & Son.

THE NEW VOLUME OF

Champlin's Young Folks' Cyclopædia

ON

Games and Sports.

PERRY'S HISTORY OF GREEK LITERATURE.

By THOMAS SERGEANT PERRY, author of 'English Literature in the XVIIIth Century,' etc. Beautifully illustrated. Sq. 8vo, $7.50.

Henry Holt & Company,
NEW YORK.

GUDRUN:

A Mediæval Epic. Translated from the Middle High German by MARY PICKERING NICHOLS. $2.50.

"*The whole story is delightful in fresh purity, in strong feeling, in many a naif and natural touch; and the light thrown on mediæval habits and ideals is of real value.*"—Literary World.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.
11 East 17th St., New York.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

7 West 42d Street, N. Y.

Whenever you need a BOOK or any information about BOOKS, call on or write to F. E. GRANT, 7 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK. He has a very large collection of BOOKS in every department of Literature, both in fine and in ordinary bindings.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO LIBERAL BUYERS.

An early inspection of Mr. Grant's large and handsome Stock of Books for the Holidays is especially solicited. Select books early and avoid the "Rush."

S. B. LUYSTER,
98 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,
Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

ELLIS & ELVEY,
29 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND,
Dealers in Choice Books and MSS.

Catalogues issued periodically and forwarded regularly to purchasers. Early illuminated MSS.—XVth Century Books, with woodcuts—Horæ on vellum—Fine bindings—Rare Americana, etc., etc.

MEMORIAL TABLETS
Of all Descriptions. Send for Circulars.
J. & R. LAMB, 59 Carmine St., N. Y.

Dyspepsia

HORSFORD'S
ACID PHOSPHATE.

In dyspepsia the stomach fails to assimilate the food. The Acid Phosphate assists the weakened stomach, making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Dr. R. S. McCOMB, Philadelphia, says: "Used it in nervous dyspepsia, with success."

Dr. W. S. LEONARD, Hinsdale, N. H., says: "The best remedy for dyspepsia that has ever come under my notice."

Dr. T. H. ANDREWS, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says: "A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CAUTION: Be sure the word "Horsford's" is printed on the label. All others are spurious. Never sold in bulk.

HAVE YOU A COPY?

Mr. Henry G. Taylor, Newtown, writes us: "That is a wonderfully useful little book—

Books of the Bible Analyzed,

you are offering to the world. I hope you are selling it by the myriad."

At all bookstores, or sent by publisher on receipt of 21 cents.

H. T. FRUEAUFF, Easton, Pa.

American News Co. and J. B. Lippincott Co. supply the trade.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

Seashore Lands.

ON THE MAINE COAST AND OTHER PARTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND SHORE. Having made a specialty of these lands for over ten years, I act as agent for purchase and sale. A number of beautiful shore, island, and peninsula properties on Penobscot Bay, on the "Camden Shore," at "Islesboro," the Fox Islands, and the other principal points now being rapidly developed. These lands generally range in acreage from parcels of 10 acres to 300 acres, have beautiful rocks, trees, beaches, and harbors, and comprise some of the few remaining tracts now purchasable at prices approximating farm values, and offer variously some of the best opportunities for gentlemen wishing independent estates for summer occupancy or for investment. For details, circulars, photographs, and particulars address

J. Murray Howe, 27 School St., Boston, Mass.

Coast of Maine.

CAPE ROSIER.

The lands of the "Cape Rosier Associates" on Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert, are offered for sale in parcels of five and ten acres and upwards. These lands comprise over ten miles of almost continuous shore-frontage in one of the boldest and most beautiful sections on the coast, twelve hours' journey from Boston. They front upon fine harbors, have beautiful rocky shores, beaches, woods, and mountain views. The drives along the shores and among the hills are very varied and beautiful. New wharves have been built, and new connections with daily trains and steamboats established. In these lands is offered an exceptional opportunity to purchase for very small sums fine and perfectly protected seashore estates. The lands will not be sold for speculation or in small lots.

ALFRED BOWDITCH,
HENRY PARKMAN,
J. MURRAY HOWE,
} Trustees,
27 School Street, Boston, Mass.

S. DAVIS, JR.'S, CINCINNATI

Diamond Hams

Sold by leading Grocers, from whom obtain circulars "How to Cook the Diamond Ham."

FOREIGN BOOKS SENT BY MAIL,
postpaid, on receipt of advertised price.
A. LEMOIGNE, Libraire Commissionaire,
12 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Noteworthy Books.

H. W. Longfellow.

The Song of Hiawatha.
Very fully illustrated. $6.00.

COMPLETE WORKS. Riverside Edition.
In 11 volumes, in various bindings.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Over the Teacups.
A delightful new book. $1.50.

The Breakfast Table Series.
AUTOCRAT, PROFESSOR, POET.
Birthday Edition. Each in two vols., $2 50.

James Russell Lowell.

Complete Works.
New Riverside Edition.
Prose Works. 6 vols.
Poetical Works. 4 vols.
$1.50 each, the set $15.00.

Vision of Sir Launfal.
Portrait and Illustrations. $1.50.

A Fable for Critics.
With Portraits of Authors. $1.00.

George E. Woodberry.

Studies in Letters and Life.
Remarkable Essays. $1.25.

The North Shore Watch
And Other Poems. $1.25.

Edgar Allan Poe.
A model literary biography. $1.25.

Biography.

Richard Henry Dana.
By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. With Portraits. 2 vols. crown 8vo, $4.00.

Dorothea Lynde Dix.
By FRANCIS TIFFANY. With a Steel Portrait. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Cardinal Newman.
By RICHARD H. HUTTON, Editor of *The Spectator*, London. Crown 8vo, $1.00.

Chester Harding, Artist.
DRAWN BY HIS OWN HAND. Edited by his Daughter, MARGARET E. WHITE. Portraits. 16mo, $1.50.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.*

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.
11 East Seventeenth St., New York.

SILVER, BURDETT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
6 HANCOCK AVENUE, BOSTON.

History, Prophecy, and Gospel. A series of Expositions of the International S. S. Lessons for 1891. Edited by President ANDREWS of Brown University. Cloth, 500 pp. English 4to, elegantly printed, $1.75.

An invaluable book for all Sunday-school Superintendents and Bible students.

YOUNG MAN HAVING LARGE fruit and stock ranch in healthiest and most desirable part of California desires partner with capital to extend operations. Experience not necessary. Address PARTNER, Nation office.

COMPLETE VOLS. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44 of the Nation. Sold to the highest bidder before Dec. 25. College Book Store, Princeton, N. J.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PUR- chase an interest in a boarding and day-school for girls. Address A. H. S., care Nation.

BOOKS TO BUY.

OUR NEW ENGLAND. Her Nature described by Hamilton Wright Mabie, and some of her familiar scenes illustrated. Photogravures from Nature, with Remarques by F. T. Merrill. Quarto, limp, with photogravures on Japanese paper, gilt edge; price. $4.00; cloth, price, $5.00.

IN THE GARDEN OF DREAMS; LYRICS AND SONNETS. By Louise Chandler Moulton. With illustrations by H. Winthrop Pierce. 16mo. Uniquely bound in white and green cloth, gold stamped. Price, $1.50.

POEMS. By Emily Dickinson. Edited by Mabel Loomis Todd and T. W. Higginson. 16mo. Bound in drab and white cloth, with gilt design. Gilt top. Price, $1.50.

THE DAY'S MESSAGE: A BRIEF SELECTION OF PROSE AND VERSE. For each day in the year. Chosen by Susan Coolidge. 16mo. White and green cloth, price, $1.00; full gilt, price, $1.25.

DAILY STRENGTH FOR DAILY NEEDS. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be." A selection for every day in the year. Selected by the editor of "Quiet Hours." 18mo. Price, $1.00; white cloth, gilt, $1.25; calf, padded, $3.50; morocco, padded, $3.00.

DEAR DAUGHTER DOROTHY. By A. G. Plympton. With illustrations by the author. Small 4to, cloth, $1.00.

THE WINDS, THE WOODS AND THE WANDERER. A Fable for Children. By Lily F. Wesselhoeft, author of 'Sparrow the Tramp' and 'Flipwing the Spy.' With illustrations. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

STORIES TOLD AT TWILIGHT. By Louise Chandler Moulton, author of 'Bed-time Stories,' 'Firelight Stories,' etc. With illustrations by H. Winthrop Pierce. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

THINE, NOT MINE. A Boy's Book. By William Everett. Illustrated. 16mo, cloth, Price, $1.25.

NEW EDITIONS OF MR. EVERETT'S

CHANGING BASE and DOUBLE PLAY. Illustrated. 16mo, cloth. Price, $1.25 each.

THE DRIFTING ISLAND; OR, THE SLAVE HUNTERS OF THE CONGO. A Sequel to 'Kibboo Ganey; or, The Lost Chief of the Copper Mountain.' By Walter Wentworth. Illustrated by F. T. Merrill. 16mo, cloth. Price, $1.25.

ZOE. A Story. By the author of 'Miss Toosey's Mission,' etc. 16mo, cloth. Price, 60 cents.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

BERMUDA.

The now far-famed BERMUDAS, with cable communication and equable winter temperature of seventy degrees, beautiful scenery, and one hundred miles of good roads, headquarters of the British army and navy of the Atlantic Squadron, is unrivalled in its attractiveness, reached by the magnificent iron steamers

ORINOCO or TRINIDAD,

in sixty hours from New York. The Tropical Islands, including

St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, and Trinidad,

also afford beautiful and interesting tours, all reached by steamships of the Quebec Steamship Company from New York.

For descriptive pamphlets and dates of sailing apply to

A. EMILIUS OUTERBRIDGE & CO., *Agents*, 39 Broadway, New York,
or THOMAS COOK & SONS, 261 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH, GERMAN, - - - - SPANISH, ITALIAN.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL'S celebrated MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, Part I., 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT CO., 299 Washington St., Boston.

JUST READY:

Wells' College Algebra.

This author's popular *University Algebra* will also continue to be supplied as before.

LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN,
New York, Boston, Chicago.

The Bible Abridged.

By REV. D. G. HASKINS.

This book consists of a series of continuous readings from the books of the Bible, chosen and arranged to meet the requirements of a text-book for the study of the Scriptures in schools, and for use in domestic instruction and family worship.

Large 12mo. 416 pages. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers
5 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON.

KRUELL'S CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT-GALLERY.

"The Nation."

1865-1890.

In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of this journal, Mr. Kruell has engraved on wood, in the highest style of the art, after a recent photograph by G. C. Cox, a portrait of the founder and present editor of the *Nation*.

Edwin Lawrence Godkin.

"It is an admirable portrait, and the head might stand for that of one of Velasquez's hidalgos."—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

The size of the block is 9x6 inches; the impression is on Japan paper, under the personal supervision of the artist, and is loosely mounted. *Only one hundred proofs* will be offered for sale, and each will be signed and numbered. Price, Ten Dollars, carriage prepaid. Address GUSTAV KRUELL, East Orange, N. J.

**** Mr. Kruell offers at the same price, and in the same style, proof portraits of CHARLES DARWIN (one in his prime, one in old age), ASA GRAY, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. The edition in these cases is limited to 200 copies for all except Gray (100).

"Certainly we may look in vain among other graphic arts for anything comparable with these portraits."—The Nation, January 23, 1890.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED